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IKE WAVES BACK



The hand that directed the final blow in Europe in World War II is up again. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower brought the S. H. A. P. E. (Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe) into existence early this month at Paris.

KASHMIR POETS' REJOINDER TO PAKISTAN

(SEE PAGE 4)

What's The 'Oscar' Worth

BY P. G. KRISHNAYYA

HOLLYWOOD. (By Air Mail).
THE gold statuette known as the Oscar, which people in the film industry make so much fuss every year is ten inches high, weighs a little over seven pounds and, being made of bronze and two layers of gold plate, is worth about \$20 in the open market.

Those that are in England and it is estimated that 7 per cent of the total number given out since the night of the first awards, May 8, 1929, are over there, are, of course, worth a bit more, because of the difference in the price of gold. Winners of the award do not have to declare its value on their income-tax, because it is a gift for achievement rather than for services rendered.

During the last war when certain metals were hard to get the Academy gave out token Oscars, made of gilded plaster. After the surrender of Japan, these substitutes were called in and replaced with real ones. The Academy was very strict about it, too, for it wants no more awards in circulation than have actually been given out.

The famous story that Barry Fitzgerald, who had won a plaster award in 1944 for his supporting role in "Going My Way," had smashed his statuette with a practice golf swing in his living room was exploded at that time. The yarn turned out to be a press agent's release.

Similarly, the Academy doesn't want to have any Oscars fall into unauthorized hands. Winners this year will be asked to sign a pledge promising that, should they for any reason wish to dispose of the award, they will give the Academy first option on its purchase. This rule was made recently to discourage instances similar to the sale of the Oscar given Sid Grauman in 1948 for "outstanding contribution in the field of motion pictures." When Grauman died last year, his Oscar, along with the rest of his estate, was sold at public auction. The Academy raised an emergency fund of \$25,000 for its purchase and bid it in for \$25,450 plus tax.

Considering the fact that in the twenty-two years of its existence more than 600 Oscars have been given out, it is surprising that there aren't a few statuettes in the open market. A few stray Oscars have been reported in various places in the past—one in a bar in San Francisco, another in a pawnshop in downtown Los Angeles and a third in an ashcan in Brentwood—but the stories have never been verified. The Academy, which has investigated every one, denies their truth but it does admit that it is possible that a few statuettes have been picked up by private collectors.

On authorized uses of the Oscar, however, the Academy is the soul of co-operation. The statuette used as a prop in the current Broadway revival of "Twentieth Century," starring Gloria Swanson and Jean Ferrer, is a genuine award, and was lent to the company by the Academy. As a spokesman for the society pointed out the other day, it is only when the dignity and the integrity of the Oscar is threatened that the Academy cracks down on its violators.

The name Oscar, by which the statuette is properly known, has often been attributed to Miss Bette Davis, a two-time winner, but this is incorrect.

The name actually came from Mrs. Margaret Herrick, the Academy's secretary, who remarked one day that the statuette reminded her of her Uncle Oscar. (It later developed that the gent in question was not her uncle but her second cousin.) In any case, the nickname caught on and was used as a private joke around the Academy for several years.

Then it came to the ears of Sidney Skolsky, a movie columnist. He linked the scoop with Miss Davis's lips, to give the item class, and it's been snowballing ever since.

While in the course of the year many honorary awards are heaped on the motion-picture industry, the Academy Award still remains the outstanding prize. This is because it represents outstanding work as defined by the motion-picture people themselves. Although the final selections for

(Continued On Page 23)

'BREAD CAST UPON THE WATER'



Fitzpatrick in 'The St. Louis Post Dispatch'.

WEEK-END FUN

"Has your wife learned to drive the car yet?"
"Yes—in an advisory capacity!"

Two men had struck up an acquaintance in a club car. "So you have two grown daughters?" said one in the course of conversation. "Do they live at home with you?"

"Oh, no," replied the other man. "They're not married yet."

Several weeks ago, coming home from work on a crowded bus, I stood next to a woman and her small son. I asked if she wasn't afraid the little boy would be crushed.

"Not at all," she answered. "He bites."
A businessman was concluding an interview with a glamorous-looking young lady whom he'd just hired as his secretary. "I'm sure you can handle the work very capably," he said. "But there is one other thing: Have you got an old passport photo I could show my wife?"

A man suggested to his wife that they go over to the neighbour's and watch the baseball game on television. After the group had watched the game for three hours, and a wrestling match for another hour, without saying a word to one another, the wife finally asked her husband, "Harry, don't you think it's about time..."

"Say," he interrupted, "did you come over here to jabber or to watch television?"
A book dealer caught a wispy young man four days in a row trying to peruse a second-hand volume.

"Why," he asked plaintively, "do you persist in continuing all of your shopping activities to my little store?"

The young man answered: "Where else could I find such bargains?"

"You really have a wonderful collection of books," complimented the visitor; "but you should have more shelves."

"Yes," admitted his host, "I should really. But, somehow, I never have had the nerve to try and borrow shelves."

"Mama," asked Freddy, "are we going to heaven some day?" "Yes, dear, I hope so," was her reply.

"I wish Papa could go, too," mused the small fellow.

"Why, what makes you think he won't go to heaven, too?" gasped Mama.

"Oh," observed Freddy wistfully, "he'll be too busy to leave his business."

In QUINCY, Mass., the mothers of two seven-year-olds, Jane and Richard, searched for an hour, finally reported their offspring missing. Police organized volunteer searchers to beat nearby marshlands. In the midst of the hunt a couple of youngsters joined up. They were hard at it for almost an hour until they were recognized as Jane and Richard.

Said the script-writer: "You've got a good story, but I wouldn't try to make a picture of it."

Dennis James tells the story about a young woman who was having her dreams analyzed by a psychiatrist. One day she told him she hadn't dreamed the night before. "Young lady," snapped the medico, "I can't help you if you don't do your homework!"

Tristan Bernard, the French playwright, always wore a yachting cap when he stayed in Monte Carlo.

"I bought this yachting cap with my winnings at roulette," he said. "With my losses, I could've bought a yacht."

Eleanor Roosevelt once brought a problem to Bernard Baruch. "My mind tells me to do it," she said, "but my heart tells me not to." "When in doubt, follow your heart and not your mind," Baruch advised her. "When you make a mistake of the heart, you don't feel so bad about it later."

On a crowded cross-country bus, a youngster occupied one section of the seat just ahead of his father and mother. When the space beside him was pounced upon by a lady of gargantuan proportions, the boy turned to his mother and announced discreetly, "P-A-T. huh, Ma?"

Though she'd never had much truck with doctors, Aunt Maile got through the examination and treatment pretty well. As she was leaving, the physician said, "I'd like to see you again in two weeks." She kept the appointment, but was indignant at the end of the month to find the doctor had charged her for both visits.

"The second one was your idea," she told him over the phone. "YOU wanted to see ME."

The grownups were having one of those philosophical discussions about whether they would, if they could, change places with anyone they knew, when up spoke the small daughter of the family: "I'd like to change places with Mother."

The adults beamed approval of this sweet expression and asked the child just why she'd like that.

Said the little girl: "So I could get mad at her sometimes!"

Bobby, eight years old, was visiting New York and his uncle had taken him to various places that delight a child: Coney Island, the zoo, the subway, the Automat. Feeling they had had a full day, he said, "Well, Bobby, we'd better be getting back to your mother."

"Could I do just one more thing, Uncle Clifford? Could we go to the Stork Club?"

His uncle was astounded. "A boy your age?"

"Oh, I know where babies come from—I've read about it in a book," Bobby reassured him. "But I'd like to see how they're born."

Picture Of Kipling

BY EVELYN GERSTEIN

IN the year 1950, almost 1951, it is a curious anomaly to come upon a resplendent version of the white man's burden in the Orient, relic of an out-moded public, dated as an antimacassar, and yet as immediate as the day's dispatches from New Delhi. For only a few weeks ago a correspondent for The New York Times in India reported the presence of Russian spy parties in Tibet, surveying the passes through "the icy arrie of the Himalayas into India," projecting air bases as "eventual threat against India."

The Russians of Kipling's "Kim" (published in 1900) were disguised as sporting men and they hunted wild goats, but their kilts contained surveying chains, levels, compasses, and a theodolite. The Russians of 1950 were "pilgrims to Lhasa," accompanied with more modern instruments with photographic attachments, writes the Author in "Saturday Review."

And so it is with mixed feelings that one approaches this film version of "Kim." Kipling's India, never acceptable to the Indians, is the country of the Splendid Utterance; of the "clean pride of departmental praise," of the Sahibs and the sons of Sahibs, the boys at St. Xavier's, who would "no more have bathed in the English Channel in an English August than their brothers would have lain still while a leopard snuffed at their palanquin," and who never forgot that they would some day command natives.

It is also the India of the Great Game pursued night and day for its own sake: of Colonel Creighton, whose Urdu was fluent and picturesque; of Mahbub Ali, the giant Pathan who dyed his beard red to conceal his age, one of the best horse traders in the Punjab, whose caravans penetrated into the Back of the Beyond, and who was registered in the locked book of the Indian Survey Department as C25 IB; of Lurgan Sahib of the small, white, dextrous hands, who treated Kim as an "equal on the Asiatic side," taught him the intricate Jewel Game and how to recite the Koran with the roll and cadence of a mullah; and of the red Lama, dressed in "fold upon fold of dingy stuff like horse-blanketing," his face yellow and wrinkled, illuminating knowledge with insight as he sought and found the River of the Arrow.

Perhaps if there had been no him within memory made in India—Robert Flaherty's "Toomal of the Elephant," the more recent "Black Narcissus"—the discrepancies might not be so visible.

For "Kim"—though apparently made for the most part in India, with the combined collaboration of the Maharajahs of Jaipur and Bundi, who loaned dancing girls, elephants, and the use of their realms—never quite convinces one of its authenticity.

With a compact and well-written script deduced line for line, incident for incident, and character for character from its original, preserving the major line of the narratives, the film too often gives the impression that it might as easily have originated in Hollywood, with its red and gold uniforms as immaculate as anything newly rented from Brooks, and the rude intrusions of unnaturally green studio trees and prop-planted hummocks of grass unduly luminous in closeups.

There are moments, however, when Kipling's India asserts itself: in the brilliant, brief, and macabre portrait by Arnold Moss of Lurgan Sahib stringing pearls in a room presided over by a mailed Japanese warrior, Tibetan devil-dance masks, lances, khandas, and kurtars; and again in the vanishing glimpse of the boys of St. Xavier's off for their midsummer holidays, rushing down the ancient steps of the sculptured building into a fleet of rickshaws that disappear in the dust of midday like apparitions from "Plain Tales from the Hills."

Kim as Dean Stockwell plays him is a kind of Till Eulenspiegel of the bazaars, yet one is always aware of the bright young actor having fun with an assignment, and of the fact that this is no "boy who has known all evil since he could talk." Errol Flynn, as Mahbub Ali, adds a Douglas Fairbanks note of Arabian Nights agility and derring-do that is not out of keeping and Paul Lukas, as the red Lama, though physically too florid for

(Continued on Page 23)

HAPPIER IN ZOO THAN IN THE WILD

Animals' Idea Of Freedom Different From Man's

THE cruel wild beast is not behind the bars of the cage, he stands in front of it," said Dr. Axel Munthe in THE STORY OF SAN MICHELE. This remark raised a question that has agitated many who love animals: How much do captive zoo animals suffer and are their sufferings worth while? writes MAX EASTMAN in Readers Digest.

I took this question to Dr. William M. Mann, director of the National Zoological Park at Washington. D. C. Dr. Mann has a way with politicians as well as animals, for under his 25 years' directorship the park has grown from a small collection to one of the largest zoos in the world. Dr. Mann is a noted entomologist; the Latin MANNI identifies 108 species of beasts and insects discovered by him. And he has a sense of humour besides.

A Mynah Does It

Once when the Director of the Budget, General H. M. Lord, entered the bird-house, the Javanese Mynah—a bird which excels the parrot in imitating human speech, asked him with perfect clarity: "How about the appropriation?"

There was just the proper amount of irritation in the tone, and the General muttered to a friend, "This is impertinent," to which the mynah replied: "So's your old man!"

Such are Bill Mann's talents. He is a cordial and casual person, with a twinkling mixture of gravity and laughter in his eyes. You don't call him "Doctor" very long. He smiled when I asked about the cruelty of caging animals.

Happier!

"Most animals are better off in the zoo than in the wild. They are healthier, and most of them happier. They have less trouble and worry. THEY LOOK YOUNGER AND LIVE LONGER. Come and I'll show you."

He took me to two immense flight cages filled with birds. In one, Arctic terns, gulls, snow-white ibises and shrimp-tinted flamingoes were stalking in a great pool, perching in a tree, or sitting on their eggs in a nest. In the other, innumerable songbirds, were flashing like tiny rainbows in the sun, pecking among grains and berries, biting off to build their nests with little strands of raffia, or just standing on a limb singing their hearts out. It was a scene of total happiness, I had to admit.

"Animals, you see, don't have the ideas of freedom and captivity," Dr. Mann explained. "They only have wishes to fulfil. That makes a big difference."

"However, these birds have a social life," I said. "They aren't alone the way so many caged animals are."

"I agree," he answered. "But the problem is not always simple. The New York Zoo had a jaguar named Lopes who seemed lonely, and they went to great trouble to find him a mate. To give them time to become friends, they

left her in the cage next to his for almost two months. By that time they were licking each other through the bars, so the door was opened. But when she entered his cage, he snarled and broke her neck with one stroke of his paw.

Freedom?

"When you say 'freedom' it sounds fine, but when you say 'struggle or survive' you're getting nearer the facts."

"Think of the wounds and diseases—think of the parasites—think of the old age—of animals in the wild, and you won't feel so sorry for those in the zoo. It's a significant fact that wild-caught animals, once they quiet down tend to be more manageable, less nervous and timid, than many of those born in captivity. They seem to know the value of regular meals, leisure, protection and the friendship of man."

I mentioned the times I had seen caged animals pace miserably back and forth as if trying to get through the bars.

"You misunderstand that completely!" Bill Mann exclaimed. "Those movements are not efforts to get out. They're ways of working off excess energy—energy that in the wild would be spent in the almost constant labour of guarding against enemies and hunting for food. If you'll study those pacing animals, you'll see that they always take the same number of steps in each direction, make the same motion with their heads at the turn, and if they take too long a step and come out wrong, they'll mark time in order to restore the rhythm. My friend T. H. Gillespie of the Edinburgh Zoo regards this as a form of rhythmic play or dance. You should read his book, Is It Cruel?"

First Thought

"Whatever it is, animals perform it only when not caged. A bear will do the same dance on a ledge of rock with nothing to confine him but his own wish to take so many steps each way. A gorilla will do it in the jungle."

"Chances are that that leopard, pacing yonder, wouldn't come out if you opened the gate. I had a charming hyena once, a special friend of mine, and I built him a little yard. Do you know, he wouldn't go into that yard—not even for his dinner?"

"When an animal does break out, it is usually through fear of something, and the first thing he wants to do is to find his way back. You remember the leopard that escaped last year in Oklahoma City. The whole country, you might say, was frightened, but the leopard was only trying to find his cage."

Their Problems

"You'll find it all in Hediger's Wild Animals in Captivity, the best book on the subject. He'll tell you that the main preoccupation of a wild animal is flight from enemies. We relieve him of that. His next worry is food, and we take care of that. Immediately after food comes his need for a special space of earth or air or water which he can call his own. Few people realize that animals have this property instinct. The main function of a bird's song is



Somebody said it was tea-time, so these two seven-weeks-old Bush Babies NOW or NEVER jumped to it. NOW (or perhaps it's NEVER), landed in the cup only to find it was empty and now wants to know who's going to fill it up for him. This two-act Zoo.

to post his property. Other animals do it with scents, roars, gestures. Once you get them to accept an enclosure as their area, you have solved their third main problem. A home, or place of maximum security within that area, a mate and some friendly companionship such as that of the keeper complete an animal's primary needs. If he has these he will enjoy more hours of happiness than the general run of the people who come to see him."

Even an animal, I reflected, might get sick of so much leisure. I asked, "Don't they need something to do?"

"That is a problem," he admitted. "The solution, if we had the means, would be to train them—give them occupational therapy, as Hediger calls it. But of course sentimentalists are just as violent against training animals as against zoos."

They imagine that lions and tigers are suffering when the circus trainer snaps a whip at them and sticks a kitchen chair in their teeth. They're having the time of their lives.

Real Trouble

"Don't waste sympathy on nonessentials. Animals in the zoo suffer more from peanuts than from any other affliction. We have only five elephants here, and often as many as 80,000 visitors a day. Every other visitor thinks he has to toss each elephant a peanut. You can calculate the result. An otter of ours died from eating peanuts, and so did a favourite cassowary. We found our fine Andean condor dead one morning because a visitor tossed a ball of tin-foil into his cage. These are some of the things against which a lover of animals might protest."

"And if you're going to worry about animals, you ought to start with those that are not only caged—a stall is no better than a cage—but condemned to hard labour besides: oxen, horses, goats, donkeys, camels. The line between domesticating wild animals and collecting them for the zoo is not clear. And so far as kindness goes, what's the difference? You capture animals in order to use them, or you capture them in order to enjoy and learn from them—or in the terms of our charter: 'For the advancement of science and the instruction and recreation of the people'."

'Lebensraum'

"Wouldn't it be kinder at least to give them a little more room?" I asked. "Shouldn't each species have a good acre of natural earth to live on with moats instead of bars to separate them from the public?"

"You're again thinking about what you'd like rather than what matters to the animals. If you give them an acre, they'll most likely pick out a little plot about the size of a cage and spend all their time there."

"Few animals like to roam—lions and eagles least of all, for both these noble beasts, like so many aristocrats, are notably lazy."

"The moated areas make a fine spectacle, of course, and I've asked for two in my budget for next year. But they have their disadvantages. People who love animals want to look in their eyes. And how people do love animals!"

Objective

"Wherever man has become civilized, he has made collections of wild crea-

tures. One of the early kings of Nineveh had a zoo with each animal's name on its cage, several hundred years before Nebuchadnezzar put Daniel in the lions' den. The Chinese Emperor Wen, in the 12th century B.C., had a zoo which he called significantly, 'Garden of Intelligence'."

Understanding, not ignorant sympathy, is what the modern zoos are striving after. To be sure, we have still a long way to go. And don't forget that our means are extremely limited. There's no such thing as a wealthy zoo. Let the sentimentalists get to work on that if they want to help the animals."

The smile behind his eyes moved forward. "They might borrow their slogan from the mynah bird: 'How about the appropriation?'"

RACCHA-NALIAN MEMORIES?



Perhaps it's the memory of long distant feasts that put the strangely benign expression on the striped jaws of BACCHA, the tiger, benevolently resting in his den at the London Zoo. Or, with tongue-tip delicately savouring whiskered lips like any feline cat, he's just thinking of joys to come.

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Raider! Enough Of Your 'Liberation'

Of late Pakistan has been spreading a convenient fiction regarding the alleged conspiracy between Sheikh Abdullah and Pandit Nehru. It would appear from what Sir Mohammad Zafarullah gave out before the Security Council that a reign of terror prevails in the valley of Kashmir.

"Of the sufferings of the people of Kashmir I shall not say anything," he said very feelingly. But one is inclined to think that he might have saved his breath to cool his porridge. The Kashmiri learnt to shift for himself long before Sir Mohammad thought of vindicating his rights in the Security Council.

It is a truism that no arts can flourish in a police state, such as the big wigs in Pakistan want us to believe exists in Kashmir. You can silence opposition, you can attain an amount of efficiency in government, but you cannot compel the soul of man to flower at the point of a bayonet. And what has happened in Kashmir during the last three years and a half can only be characterised as the flowering of the spirit. Literary renaissance in Kashmir today is a fact.

Epoch-Making

The fall of Baramulla to the "liberators" from Pakistan was perhaps as epoch-making in the history of the valley as the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453 was to the whole of Europe. It unleashed a whole fund of spiritual strength and opened new vistas that only yesterday would have seemed impossible.

A few days after the invasion of Kashmir all writers of Kashmir met in a conference and arrived at a unanimous decision to bid good-bye to the Ivory Tower. At a time when the country was being burned and pillaged it seemed cowardice to sit apart and do nothing. They felt that they 'could' do much. An artist's personality is not to rust but must exert itself, vigorously if need be and fearlessly in any case, on the side of the right. As a member of society, he owes it to his conscience to do fearless propaganda for justice when justice is in jeopardy. As a matter of fact, moral, social, and political problems of the day have always released hidden springs of artistic activity in the greatest writers of the world. It is enough to quote the examples of Milton and Emile Zola, Maxim Gorky and George Bernard Shaw.

From Old Fountain

Kashmiri language and literature did not thrive under the Dogras. Literary stagnation went hand in hand with political humiliation. Effete traditions, now grown more than stale, persisted. The worn-out symbolism of the 'gul' and the 'bulbul' was used with sickening reiteration in poem after poem, and drained themes were drained in ever the same manner year after year. What passed as poetry was mostly a series of clumsy attempts to escape from life, however unconscious they may have been. As is natural in such periods when the springs of artistic inspiration run dry, Kashmiri poetry achieved a certain amount of virtuosity.

The last in the line of experimenters with words and metre is Mahjoor, whose poems attained as much popularity with the people of Kashmir as the lyrics of Swinburne in England in his own day.

Mahjoor has an unfailing instinct for the right word, if by the right word we mean the purely musical word. As a matter of fact he resembles Swinburne in more than one way: in him, as in Swinburne, words seem to lack the divine necessity of expression; there is a straining after music for its own sake, music at any cost. He never in his earlier phase sought after novelty in subject matter. He was content to draw from the same fountains that had been running for over a century. But towards the middle of the thirties he discovered that these fountains had run almost dry, and that the only thing that would give life and vitality to his verse was a new theme.

New Trends

Mahjoor was a 'patwari'. Langueh-ing in a village school, a primary

school teacher named Abdul Ahad Azad had arrived independently at the same conclusion much earlier and sought after the rejuvenating waters of the spirit. And intuitively both of them felt that a genuine renewing must have its origin in vast moral and social changes, or in the broadening of the consciousness.

The hope of such a renewal came in 1931 with the first memorable uprising in the century. But though it was a hope, it did not crystallise into a clear-cut vision till the year 1938, when the National Conference was founded, and the people of Kashmir had their first political dream. Nor was this an amorphous dream with blurred outlines. The Nationalist movement began with a definite economic programme, the first article of which was that land should go to the tiller, and that all production should be socialised. The architect of this mighty dream, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, meant business.

It is in the background of these happenings that contemporary Kashmiri literature is to be studied. The new era in the literature of Kashmir dawned formally with Mahjoor's poem addressed to himself and to the other servants of Apollo:

"Awake, O Gardener! Awake!
Arise!.....
Nettles grow rank in your garden,
hampering the growth of
roses.
Arise and weed them out, for be-
hold!
Thousands of hyacinths crowd-
ing at the gate—
Arise and let them in".
The "thousands of hyacinths" are the

ferment not only in the political but also in the literary field in Kashmir.

The full flowering was to come in 1947, and the impetus it received was from the invasion of the valley by the raiders on the 22nd of October.

In April '48, the National Cultural Front, i.e., the voluntary non-governmental organisation of all the available artistic talent in Kashmir, published a small booklet entitled 'Kashmir, Sing On!'. This was the first time in the history of the land when contemporary poets sought publication in a communal anthology.

Even elsewhere such instances are extremely rare. One is inevitably reminded of TOTTEL'S MISCELLANY, LYRICAL BALLADS, POEMS AND BALLADS OF YOUNG IRELAND (1888), GEORGIAN POETRY (1912-'22), and NEW SIGNATURES (1933). An analysis of these instances quoted here will reveal that they are either in the nature of a manifesto of revolt against a particular tradition or a testament of the will of a people or else, as in the case of GEORGIAN POETRY, the assertion and affirmation of an older tradition which, faced with an apocalypse, takes the defensive. This last is very rare indeed. KASHMIR SONG, ON! is the statement of a new faith.

"These poems", the editors of the anthology tell us in the introduction, "are the finest representation of the aspirations of the entire Kashmiri people, and also of their irrevocable determination." The anthology is dedicated to 'Kisans, Mazdoors, and those who live by Work'.

A glance at the table of contents will

Kashmir Poets Expose Pak Pretensions

lower classes, the untapped reservoirs of virgin sensibilities and intact forces, and, according to Cazamian, the literature of the future can live only if it continues taking its sap from the people. The kettledrums of the past are but poor music for our troubled times, which demand an adequate reply to its 'accelerated grimace.' Thus Mahjoor in the same poem:

"If you would wake up this habit of roses,
Let alone these idle strains that
have benumbed your soul!
Create a storm, and let there be
thunder!
An earthquake let there be!"

Great Ferment

Thus in the year 1938 began a great

reveal the presence of a number of new stars in the poetic firmament. Quite a few among these published practically no verse of any consequence earlier, and were therefore not known outside a limited circle.

First Place

The case of Nadim is particularly striking in this respect. He unquestionably occupies the first position among the poets of the land now—a place occupied for more than a decade by Mahjoor who now gives evidence of a waning inspiration and shows utter inability to step out of the dilettante world, which he had made peculiarly his own. The contrast between Nadim and Mahjoor is

BY T. N. RAINA

The fall of Baramulla to the 'liberators' from Pakistan was perhaps as epoch-making in the history of the Kashmir Valley as the fall of Constantinople to the Turks in 1453 was to the whole of Europe.

It unleashed a whole fund of spiritual strength and opened new vistas that only yesterday would have seemed impossible.

very clear if we study their respective poems on the same theme—Serwan's martyrdom. Nadim weaves an atmosphere, his words are convincing, and his metre forceful, whereas Mahjoor's poem produces an impression of puerility, and leaves us absolutely cold—a proof of the fact that he is nowhere near the subject. The metre, used by him earlier with great success in many a love lyric looks, monstrous here when he is dealing with a tremendous theme.

The scope of this essay rules out a detailed treatment of the poems of the individual poets.

It is enough to point out here that the case of Mahjoor is symbolic of the death of an earlier tradition.

Sons Of The Soil

Again, it is interesting to note that the number of poets who are sons of the people is notably on the increase. The intellectual proletariat is fast growing. Abdul Satar Ait is known as the 'Coolie Poet'. He is a wage earner who has always been interested in political activity and was once ar-

rested by the Dogra Government for burning a bridge in one of the political uprisings in the state. Azad, who died in December, '47, was, as we have seen, an ordinary schoolmaster and perhaps the first champion of progressive literature in Kashmir. Nadim is another poor teacher.

Perhaps such a literature is bound to be less refined, but vigour is one of the things that cannot be denied to it. It is the record of an instinctive reaction of the spirit of the people rising in proud defiance and 'flinging its natural answer in the wind's teeth'.

One must remember that the realisation of the dream of New Kashmir, after a struggle of seventeen years, coincided with the invasion of the state by Pakistan—a fact that made the people of Kashmir all the more jealous of their freedom.

That is why mixed up in this anthology one finds poems dealing with the raid and those that sing of the birth of a new era, and all these songs attained immense popularity, and were recited in every street.

Itinerant Stage

Of scarcely less import was the establishment of an itinerant stage. Within a few months after the raid, a number of performances were arranged at various places in the city and outside by Mohan Lal Aima and his fellow artists.

To my mind this People's Theatre Movement was the greatest sign of national consciousness that appeared in recent years in Kashmir.

It is to be regretted, however, that for the last two years this organisation has done very little. I wish the progressive government of Kashmir would take more interest in this artistic activity of the people, for a nation without a theatre is inconceivable.

When to-morrow gives today a proper perspective, it will perhaps appear that the verse "written for the last three years is essentially 'minor verse'. But that does not detract from its worth as pioneer work. Indeed, the

(Continued on Page 23)

"WHERE THERE'S SMOKE...."



Burch in 'The Chicago Sun-Times'.

SKY MADE TO ORDER!

U.S. Combines Instruction With Entertainment

THE first thing that strikes a visitor to the United States is the country house—each clean and well painted with a small lawn in front. And what is more important, the people are hospitable and make you feel at home.

One hears so much about the dignity of labour in India, but one has to be in America to see this in action. My American friend, Mr. Roberts, who held a high executive position in India, had a son who was a taxi-driver. It took some time for me to get used to the fact, but once I met him, the incongruity disappeared. He was a handsome youth, with a fine sense of humour.

Incidentally, the American family is not hide-bound by conventional rules of behaviour. There was no hint of lack of respect in Bill's behaviour and yet he would tease his mother and joke with his father as if they were the oldest of friends. Indeed, age did not seem to matter among Americans who had a zest for life and in the technical school where I studied, there were "boys" of 40, 55, and 57! Some of them had flourishing businesses and some had grown-up and married children; yet they mixed and talked and joked with boys half their age and even less, and we hardly ever noticed the difference in our ages.

Huge Parks

There are two things about which I have been wanting to speak—the parks and the museums. I am very fond of the countryside, and often go for long walks. Thus it was that the spaciousness of the American parks appealed to me immensely. They are huge. For instance, Forest Park in St. Louis expands over 40 acres. And not only do they cover a lot of beautiful ground, but they are well planned and laid out. The American has a penchant for his automobile, and to cater to this national trait the parks have wide, well-kept drives through them. The graceful curves of these clean, white, cement roads lend an air of hospitality rather than detract from the natural beauties of the park. They seem to invite you to taste of the beautiful scenery which lies just round the corner. They are friendly roads.

Of all the parks I visited I liked Forest Park the most. Admittedly there are not many of its type. It contained an expensive museum, facilities for tennis, baseball, cricket and a host of other games. You could even go boating. Then there was the zoo, among the best in the country. Summer evenings there was an animal show, as good as any you see in the

best circus. (It is a free show, except for the seating, for which a very nominal amount is charged.) Then you have the Municipal Opera, which provides excellent entertainment on summer evenings.

Picnic Facilities

No park disappoints you as regards picnic arrangements. You will find in enchanting spots benches and tables—nice, solid, wooden benches. Less frequently you will find a fireplace to enable you to cook your hamburgers nice and hot. For the Americans are great picnickers. Along the highways too you will find an occasional bench and table; and if not a bench and table, an American family enjoying themselves on good Mother Earth.

One Sunday I went to a family picnic. Nearly 80 Robertses had gathered in a park just outside of Detroit. Some of them came 200 miles for the picnic. We travelled 55 miles. Others there were who came from closer by. Such picnics are an annual feature among some families.

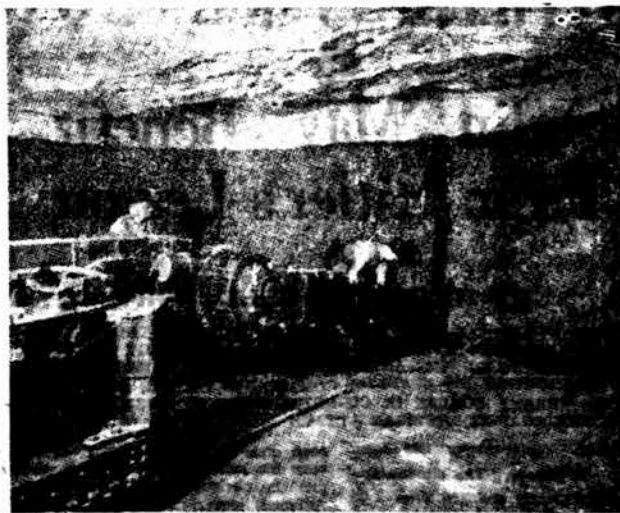
Every year a different spot is selected and arrangements made by a different branch of the family. It is a happy occasion when relations who normally do not meet, see each other and have a good time.

Museums

The museums which I saw took away my breath by their amazing size. In fact, the first time I went to the museum in Toledo, I just stood in front for about five minutes trying to comprehend the fact that a building of this type was a museum, and that too due to the munificent donation of one individual.

Always, wherever I went, I was most impressed by the grand scale on which things are done in the States. Particularly the public buildings. We all know that some business magnates in America, like Henry Ford and John D. Rockefeller, have made millions out of their industrial enterprises. But until I went there I did not realise the other side of their success. True, they had made a lot of money. And they knew it. And by way of returning to the community, with whose co-operation they made their millions, they founded such institutions as the Greenfield Village, Rockefeller Centre, mu-

COAL MINE IN MUSEUM



Right inside the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, there is a coal mine where mining operations are demonstrated with realistic effects.

seums, libraries and numerous others.

Lesson For India

How much does the average American get from all these charities due to the broadmindedness and vision of American leaders and statesmen! We in India have a few institutions which owe their foundation to individual enterprise. I studied in one such—The Ismail College at Jogeshwari. Recently, we had the opening of a new Polio Hospital at Worli. But by comparison these would occupy about one wing of similar buildings in the States. I realize

what goes into making a television or a radio set. The fundamental principles of Electricity and Magnetism are very methodically explained by means of experiments which one can perform right there. In fact, I feel, that much of the education I received in these subjects while at school, I could have obtained in a much more interesting manner by a thorough visit to the museum.

Miracle Of Growth

Another department which held my interest was the Medical Section. Here you receive a great deal of knowledge about the major diseases which trouble human kind, such as Cancer, Polio and T.B. Then there is the always intriguing miracle of the birth of the human child. There is a full-scale plastic-woman which shows the location of all the organs of the human body as well as the numerous arteries and veins. A lecture is given once a day to explain the functioning of the human body. Then in a long row of glass jars you see in front of you the miracle of growth. You see the development of the child from the very first moment, till the actual birth. You are shown the child when it is an hour old, a day old, two days old, a week old, a month old and so on. It is intriguing as well as awe-inspiring.

A section which naturally interested me was the one dealing with motor cars. It had on display models of cars from the very first production till the present day. Here too, vivid experiments were performed for the visitors which enabled them to understand the working of various parts of the automobile. Free booklets are given explaining the growth of the industry and their production methods.

A particularly interesting exhibit was the presentation of the growth of a typical American City. On a stage miniature models of farms, post office, public buildings, cars, bridge roads, in fact every thing that is found in the city is revealed as each development takes place.

And so on I could take you through the plastic section, the printing press, the forge, the home economics and house-equipment section.

And yet I would not be able to convey adequately to you the deep impression the museum made on me.

The Planetarium

Another institution which took away my breath was the Planetarium. There are about six such in the United States and the one I visited was in New York. In this building you have astronomy made a fascinating study. When you enter, you are taken into "The Hall of the Sun". This is a big circular room with a round light in the centre of the room. This represents the sun. Round it, following their various orbits are six planets including the Earth and Jupiter. Each model planet is made to scale, and planets like the Earth and Saturn have their moons revolving round them. Each planet revolves on its own axis as well as completes its journey around the sun at its own individual speed. Yes, the solar system is right there in front of you.

Next you are taken into another, bigger room, also circular. It is 79 feet in diameter, and has a huge dome



Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago: A visit to the Museum is an education in itself.

(Continued on Page 23)

WHERE WILL SOVIET STRIKE FIRST?

Stalin May Benefit From Hitler's Lesson

BY CAPT. LIDDELL HART

CAPTAIN LIDDELL HART, THE WORLD'S MOST AUTHORITATIVE MILITARY COMMENTATOR AND EXPERT ON STRATEGY AND TACTICS, DISCUSSES IN THIS ARTICLE THE TASK THAT FACES GENERAL EISENHOWER AS SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY FORCES IN CO-ORDINATING WESTERN EUROPE'S DEFENCES AGAINST RUSSIAN ATTACK.

GENERAL Eisenhower has come back to Europe. The circumstances have greatly changed since he first appeared in a leading role on that stage seven years ago. This time he comes, not to lead an invasion, but to take charge of the guard against invasion. He is not called to liberate the countries of Western Europe, but to preserve their liberty by preventing an inroad. This time his responsibilities extend much wider, while his forces and resources are much weaker—it is his job to develop them. This time his problems are more complex, psychologically as well as materially and call for more subtle handling. But he comes to them a riper man than seven years ago, with a deeper understanding both of Europe and of strategy.

That is already evident from the impression he made, in widely different quarters, during his January tour of investigation prior to taking up his post as Supreme Commander of the North Atlantic Treaty forces, and co-ordinator of the efforts of the twelve member nations. When he finished his three week, and 13,000-mile trip he had already produced an improvement in the atmosphere of Western Europe.

Tougher Problem In Germany

In visiting Germany, the thirteenth potential member, he was faced by a tougher psychological problem, but he soon began to thaw the ice by his genial and tactful attitude. His declaration that he had come to realise the difference between Hitler's gang and the German Regular soldiers, and to recognise that "the great majority" of these had kept their honour, was a testimony that met a long-felt desire. It seems to have gone further than any other recent step to assure the Germans that they will really be treated as equals.

Nevertheless, it will not be easy to overcome other German objections to being rearmend—the fear that it will provoke and precipitate a Russian invasion; lack of confidence in the protective power and will of the other Western nations; the widespread post-war repugnance of German youth to military service; the feeling that resistance may only make things worse for themselves and their families, while causing a more complete devastation of what is left for their country.

At the same time Eisenhower has to contend with similar fears and feelings among the other peoples of Western Europe, multiplied by their deep-seated distrust of Germany. They are not so ready as he is to "let bygones be bygones" and forget the recent past.

In that respect Eisenhower's task is like bridge-building on a river that has dangerously strong currents and is very liable to flooding.

Yet an effective defence against a Russian is possible. Indeed, it is nearer to being a practical possibility than is generally recognised. But it will require bigger and bolder steps than have yet been taken.

Too Little And Too Leisurely

Even apart from the complications already remarked, the creation of adequate military strength to hold the West is a tremendous job. What has

been done in the last few years has been too little and too leisurely, despite the obviousness of the danger. Although bigger plans were framed last summer by the Western Union Staff under Montgomery, after the invasion of Korea had given the Governments a shock, the measures to implement these revised plans still fall short of what was considered essential for their fulfilment within the time-schedule. It is known that Montgomery has shown serious concern about the dilatoriness of the Governments and their reluctance to do their part.

Despite Eisenhower's confident air and cheerful tone, there is substantial reason to think that by the time his initial tour ended he was by no means as content as his public remarks suggested. Nowhere did he find the efforts up to the mark required, though some countries are lagging more than others. Taking the Western Union members, the core of the defence, France has made less head-

C-in-C Of Ike's Forces



Admiral Sir Patrick Brind, R.N., who was named as Commander-in-Chief of General Eisenhower's combined forces in Northern Europe.

way than Britain, Belgium less than France and Holland the least of all.

Nor has Eisenhower's intervention, despite his tact, been as effective everywhere as he hoped. His visit to Holland was followed by the Dutch Government's dismissal of their own Army's Commander-in-Chief—apparently for endorsing Eisenhower's demands!

On returning to Europe, after a short interval of reflection, Eisenhower will get down to the job in more detail. He must not only act as a spur to greater efforts but must plan the defence, and command it.

Possible Invasion Routes

What is on the agenda? No disclosure or mind-reading is involved, indicating some of the main points he will have to consider. Where an attack may come, and how? What force is needed as a minimum to meet—(a) the opening attack; (b) its eventual reinforcement? How far can mechanised power in general, and air power in particular, counterbalance a

'GETTING A BETTER VIEW'



Seibell in 'The Richmond Times-Dispatch'.

hostile superiority in manpower under the conditions of warfare in Europe? How soon can the required forces be formed? How soon can they be equipped? How far will radically new weapons affect the prospect? What strategy should be followed in conducting the defence?

The most obvious line of invasion is through Germany into France and the Low Countries, and that would be the most decisive. But Eisenhower and the staff planners must also reckon with a variety of other possibilities, on the flanks of the central area.

There might be an attack on Norway, either in advance of or in conjunction with an invasion of Western Europe. Norway's frontier in the far north adjoins that of Russia. While any invasion through that rugged and desolate Arctic stretch would have immense difficulties to overcome, and be remote from Norway's main centres, it has to be put on the list of contingencies.

Graver danger could come to Norway from a Russian advance westward through Sweden.

There is also the possibility of an airborne swoop on Norway's capital and chief ports—in 1940 they were all captured in one day by small German detachments, suddenly disembarking, which amounted to a total of only 10,000 men.

Denmark, A Probable Target

An attack on Denmark is a probable accompaniment of any Russian advance in Germany.

The Russian front line in Germany runs only a short distance from Denmark's southern border. Once the small forces on the Baltic flank of the British Zone had been pushed back, the invaders would be able to swing north and drive into Danish Schleswig and Jutland.

As for the Danish group of islands, where the capital lies, they are still nearer to the Russian-occupied ports on the Baltic—within the close embrace of the Soviet naval and air forces.

The islands and Copenhagen, were captured in a few hours by the Germans. They are hardly more defensible now against a Russian coup. Their situation is the more precarious since they lie astride the exits from the Baltic, and the Soviet navy would naturally want to seize these outlets in order to send out its submarines to operate on the North Sea and Atlantic traffic routes.

There is another way by which Russia could reach the vitally important Danish bottleneck—the overland route of advance through Sweden.

A mere two-mile strip of water, the Sound, separates the south-west coast of Sweden from Zealand, the island where the Danish capital stands. A drive through Sweden would also be Russia's best way to Norway's coast and seaports. The Americans were annoyed when Sweden refused to join the North Atlantic Alliance but her reluctance to do so is very understandable in view of her extremely eastward and awkward situation—so close to Russia's bases and so remote from Anglo-American support.

Swedish Fears

The Swedish people naturally fear

that for them to join the Alliance—and open their airfields to American bombers—would act as a provocation to Russia while increasing the temptation for her to take that route to her strategic objectives in the northern area.

Aware of the present slenderness of the North Atlantic Treaty forces, they feel that little support could be sent their way, and that if attacked they would be as likely to get that little bit whether they had joined the Alliance beforehand or not.

On the other flank of the N. A. T. central area, Italy forms an attractive objective—as a way south into the Mediterranean area, and because of her weakness. She is covered in some degree by the small Anglo-American forces in Austria and in a higher degree by the mountain belt on her own north-eastern frontier. But the value of mountains as a defensive barrier depends on having forces capable of holding it firmly. Italy's forces are poor and ill-equipped.

The Russians are likely to remember how they found that to attack an Italian-held sector was the easiest way to break through the German front in Russia. Moreover, they know that there is a large Communist party in Italy ready to welcome and aid their advance.

Switzerland

In a survey of the places where an attack might come, Switzerland should be included—although she, like Sweden, remains outside the Atlantic Alliance, adhering to her traditional neutrality. An invader from the East who occupied Switzerland would gain a pivotal strategic position. But she has a tough army remarkably well-trained for its short period of service, as well as having mountain ramparts. Together, these two assets make her probably stronger for her size than any other country in the West at present.

But, whatever the hazards on the flanks, the clearest and greatest danger is a push through Western Germany into France Belgium and Holland.

Eisenhower is not likely to lose sight of that fact.

At present Russia has a sufficient superiority of force to operate simultaneously on all or most of the lines of attack we have traced, but it is only in Western Europe that she would have room to deploy them in bulk or find sufficiently open ground to make effective use of her mass of armoured and mechanised divisions.

The conquest of Western Europe would also have a greater effect than any of the other moves mentioned. The utmost effort is required to make this central area secure. Even from a narrowly British point of view its maintenance has become more necessary than ever before, owing to the development of weapons that might make it far harder than in 1940 for Britain to maintain an isolated defence on the edge of an enemy-occupied continent.

The United States Government and its strategic advisers have also come to realise that a speeded-up effort to preserve Western Europe from being overrun offers a better prospect than any plans to liberate it later.

(Continued on Page 20.)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

PROMOTION OF PHILATELY

Stamp Propaganda Is Urgently Required

THOUGH stamp collecting, or philately, or whatever one wants to call it has long passed the stage where people looked pityingly at its devotees, it is still very much in need of propaganda. For those who have once come under the spell, it is a foregone conclusion that nothing can quite equal philately; unfortunately it is the widespread belief among collectors that everyone else must feel just the same way as them that is losing untold numbers to the hobby each year.

Let us examine the question dispassionately. First and foremost, it is positively silly on the part of someone who has never attempted to understand the workings of the collecting instinct to wax dogmatic about grown men wasting their time on coloured bits of paper. But granting that this is so, it must be admitted that it is equally silly for collectors to expect their point of view to be understood and appreciated on the instant by men who may never have seen anything more useful in stamps than handy means of speeding a missive on its way.

It may be argued that both factions can get on very well without having to bother about the existence of the other. This is correct enough for the non-collector; but for the true enthusiast of the hobby to curl himself up in an isolated corner and ignore the rest of the world is a dangerous mistake and one that can do a lot of harm. Philately, as a hobby, can only flourish if its exponents are imbued with true proselytising zeal. Every time a newcomer is introduced to the joys of collecting, the man who put him on the path is doing a service to the hobby.

What collectors are apt to forget is that there is nothing INTRINSICALLY valuable about stamps. They are not "tokens" like shares, bank drafts or currency. And while they can, by stretching the point, be compared to jewels, even this analogy will not hold, since precious stones have the backing of age immemorial behind them while stamps are toddlers of a mere century.

Layman's Viewpoint

Stamps, once they have passed through the post, or once they have been demonetised, are as valueless as old newspapers, but for the fact that they have a particular—and purely sentimental—value to the collector. This value which stamps have for a specific group which they do not have for the rest of humanity somewhat restricts the field, so that stamps are far less "negotiable" than antiques or jewellery.

All these points, while granted by the collector, still make no difference to him; he knows stamps are worth something to him and others like him and that is that. To the non-collector on the other hand, philately is something he has vaguely heard about, a hobby of cranks and crackpots with a nebulous background of amazing finds and colossal fortunes which never seem to happen to anyone he knows. The result is that he disbelieves everything and dismisses the hobby off-hand. Instead of being impatient with such "ignorance" on the part of the uninitiated, every collector should attempt to understand the lay point of view and try to change it.

Too often are we collectors content to open our albums in the quiet of our homes and to hide the light of our gems under the bushel of secrecy. Too often are we puffed when a stranger asks us "If you fill your album, what prize will you get?" After all, to a stranger, there must be something very, very pointless in "gathering" stamps. If there is no "prize" at the end of it all! He cannot be expected to realise that filling an album—in the sense of

getting together a complete collection would, these days, be beyond Croesus himself. Or that coloured labels smeared with a postmark can fetch a fortune. When such questions are asked, the collector should not get offended or very politely side-track the issue. He should try his level best to give a few anecdotes about stamps—there are thousands of these tales that a layman would like to hear—and should wind up the good work by going so far as to make a gift of a few stamps.

I know from practical experience that it works almost every time. Some months ago, a friend and I were discussing stamps when a mutual acquaintance happened along. Knowing that he was not a collector, we both tried to lay off stamps. But you know how it is. I was bursting to discuss my latest discovery and my friend was dying to tell me all about some wonderful postmarks that he had picked up recently. The "third man", fortunately for all of us, had tact. He merely told us not to mind him and to go right ahead with stamps, he had plenty of time to waste, anyhow!

Awakening Interest

AFTER we had been chatting for a while, the silent member of the trio suddenly began to perk up and to take an interest in the proceedings. Talk veered round to the discovery of the "Buccleuch Blues"—the part sheet of 2d blues found after a century at the home of the Dukes of Buccleuch—and our non-collector friend was frankly incredulous that such things were at all possible in this day and age! Well, even though real "finds" are few and far between, there was no need to stress this, so I merely went on with the good work and began to retail all manner of discoveries that had been made in recent years.

Before the evening was over, we had made a convert. Or, if not a convert, at least one who was willing to try out stamp collecting where before he had been totally unaware of its existence. Now it might well be asked whether it is fair to put the accent on cupidity and monetary gain when the chances of getting rich quick through stamps are extremely remote, to say the least. The only answer that is possible is that many a man has entered the hobby with the hope lurking at the back of his mind that he has a fortune waiting for him in the attic, and has stayed loyal to those "bits of paper" when all that he has found in the loft is junk!

In this particular case, our budding philatelist—he is a successful lawyer—bought a large general packet, a couple of reliable guides

to the hobby, an album and the rest of the essentials, and is now spending a large part of his leisure putting around at home. He has only been collecting six months, but has already developed quite an eye for shade varieties and is also making up a sideline collection devoted to flowers as they are shown on stamps.

Backbone Of Hobby

THIS case involves an adult. With kids, the backbone of the hobby, the approach has necessarily to be varied. A splash of colour may strike a grown-up as—depending on the individual concerned—ornate, "poster-artish" or just plain crude. To the youngster, on the other hand, the older classics are ineffably dull. He loves variety of size, shape and colour. Tanna Touva is a favourite country, and bright, multi-coloured photogravures are a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

It is seldom of any use trying to tell a ten-year-old that line engraved stamps are dignified, and that photogravure, as a printing process, should be confined to magazine covers. He will not be convinced. And if you try and

tice to get a "gang" of five or six schoolboys over and let them loose among my commoner duplicates. I often get office mixtures, and after removing what I need, there are always several hundred stamps that I can easily spare. The "oohs and aahs" of delight when one of the bunch has discovered something he likes are compensation enough as far as I am concerned, and—it was their idea, not mine—in return for the stamps they take, they stay awhile and float most of the stuff they leave behind.

In the beginning I found that there was quite a lot of unnecessary damage, but once I had shown the boys how to float the stamps properly, they became extraordinarily adept. There is a lot of abuse hurled at the heads of dealers by people who say they take advantage of a child's inexperience. If kids were shown the proper way of collecting, and were taught to avoid pitfalls, they would be far more able to look after themselves when buying stamps.

Philately On Decline

The reason why I am writing this article today is because, whether one likes to face it or not, stamp collecting has dropped considerably in the last few years. Blame it on the war, blame it on the exodus of Europeans from India, on the restrictions on trade or on anything else, but the facts are clear enough: for every ten keen collectors some years ago, there are now hardly two. Dealer's sales have also dropped sharply. While much of this is due to the rise in the cost of living, part must be attributed to the fact that collectors have recently tended to become isolated and refuse to show an interest in any collections but their own. Indian Philatelic conditions are not those of England, the Continent or America, where there are large and active bodies doing a great deal of propaganda for the hobby, and where every town with a dozen collectors runs a stamp club. In India, so far, due to the large degree of illiteracy prevalent, philately naturally confined itself to a small proportion of the educated. But with the eradication of illiteracy given a priority by the government, the time will come when there will be more and more use of the posts and an increasing number of adherents to stamp collecting.

Now is the time for the small numbers of the collecting fraternity to be augmented by the efforts of those who have the interests of philately at heart. If every enthusiast took it upon himself to "manure" the fallow ground with spare duplicates, and if each collector tried to spread the gospel of stamps by means of stories of interest to laymen, there is no reason whatever why interest in the hobby should not increase by leaps and bounds instead of progressively deteriorating, as it is doing at present.

40 Prs. For 40 Yrs.



The latest issue from Israel commemorates the 40th Anniversary of the founding of Tel Aviv. The stamp, which shows an unusual amount of detail in the design, is printed in a deep rich brown, and has a face value of 40 prutahs.

take him in hand and din the message home too forcibly, he will probably "swap" his album for some marbles and feel that he's well rid of it.

The manner of shunting the beginner on to the right tracks and making him interested in something besides modern "pretties," is to present him with a few surplus "classics". They need not be anything extraordinary. The early Austrian "Franz Josef" stamps, the commoner early stamps of France, Hungary, Russia—all these are "classic" in the sense that they have not been specially manufactured for the philatelist. To you, the gift of these stamps will probably mean that you are rid of a lot of stuff that was cluttering up your home. To the kid—who does not have to pay for them—they will be more than welcome.

I have made it a regular prac-

"VERBOTEN" NO LONGER

ONE of the most stupid bans—and one that was utterly impossible to maintain in actual practice—was the one which forbade the Germans collecting stamps issued under the Nazi regime. In all probability no harm whatever would have been done, but by this glaring focus on forbidden fruit a clandestine market rapidly developed with the result that although Hitler Heads were being sold to the juvenile trade in England at a few shillings a hundred in Germany they became desirable—and expensive—items. The same applied to all stamps issued by the Nazis.

The law first came into being in 1947, and ever since that time the Germans have been chafing under it. Now at last it has lapsed, at least as far as the Western Zone

is concerned, though, with their usual unpredictability, it is quite on the cards that the East Zone authorities will still keep it on the statute books.

Originally it was feared that the circulation of the Nazi stamps would result in a revival of militarism; with the current tension between East and West, other considerations evidently hold sway at the present time. In any case, collectors and dealers in Germany can now display their albums without removing the 1931-1945 leaves and hiding them in the cellar.

It is also very likely that the price of complete wartime collections will come down from the inflated levels that are prevalent at the moment. (News comes from "Stamp Collecting", London).

No Place For Disloyal Rulers

NEHRU ON ACTION AGAINST GAEKWAR

NEW DELHI, April 14 (PTI). PRIME MINISTER NEHRU announced amidst loud cheers in Parliament today that the President had ceased to recognise Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar as the Ruler of Baroda.

The Maharaja's eldest son, Yuvraj Patach Singh, would now be recognised as the Ruler of Baroda.

The President's order states among other things that the Government of India have "every reason to believe that His Highness is organising and financing various activities with a view to undoing the constitutional settlement arrived at with Rulers of Indian States. They have also reason to believe that he has been giving support generally to the reactionary and anti-national elements in the country."

The Prime Minister was repeatedly cheered as he read out the President's order and his own prepared statement.

The Prime Minister said that a great majority of the Rulers had given no cause for complaint. A few of them, however, "have not appreciated the obligations that rest upon them and their behaviour has not been satisfactory. The Maharaja of Baroda has been one of them."

President's Order

The Prime Minister read out the order issued by the President in regard to Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar of Baroda.

The order runs as follows:

NEW DELHI, The 12th April 1951. No. 14(2)-PB/51: The Government of India have for some time past been considering with grave concern the activities of H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar of Baroda. The activities in which he has been indulging since his installation on the gaddi in 1929 are well-known, specially to the people of Baroda. His dissipation of crores of rupees of public funds was the subject of discussion in the Dhara Sabha of Baroda, the members of which passed resolutions calling upon His Highness to abdicate in favour of his eldest son and requesting the Government of India to institute an enquiry into the circumstances relating to the misuse and misappropriation of public funds.

DISLOYAL ACTS

"His activities after the coming into force of the Constitution of India have been particularly objectionable. He challenged the Constitution of India and contended that the merger of Baroda with Bombay was brought about without his concurrence and was not warranted by the terms of his agreement with the Government of India. The Government of India pointed out to him that in challenging the validity of the merger and the Constitution of India, he had indulged in an act of disloyalty to the country and that the Government of India would have to consider whether he could continue to enjoy his present status and position which depended on his recognition by the President under the Constitution which he sought to repudiate.

WARNING IGNORED

"Undeterred by this warning, he has, in subsequent correspondence, defied the authority of the Government of India, even charging them publicly with 'malicious distortion of facts'. Furthermore, it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and they have every reason to believe, that His Highness is organising and financing various activities with a view to undoing the constitutional settlement arrived at with Rulers of Indian States. They have also reason to believe that he has been giving support generally to the reactionary and anti-national elements in the country.

"For these and other reasons, the President has regretfully come to the conclusion that the continued enjoyment by the Maharaja of his present position as the Ruler of Baroda is prejudicial to the interests of the country.

Accordingly in exercise of the pow-



ers vested in him under Article 368 (2) of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that, with effect from the date of this order, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar, G.C.I.E., do cease to be recognised as the Ruler of Baroda and that his eldest son Yuvraj Patach Singh be recognised as the Ruler of Baroda.

Sd. V. P. MENON,
Secretary, Ministry of States."

NEHRU'S SPEECH

After reading out the President's Order, the Prime Minister made the following statement in Parliament:—"I have not much to add at the present moment to the President's order. I should like to say, however, that Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar has been informed that should he so wish, he can make any submission in regard to this order to the President within a month. In the event of his making such submission, I am sure that the President will give it full consideration."

"I need not remind the House that the integration of States has been brought about peacefully and with the willing co-operation of the rulers. In view of this co-operation received from the rulers, generous provision has been made in the Constitution regarding their privy purse and the maintenance of titles, privileges and dignities. This privileged position inevitably imposes corresponding obligations and standards of behaviour and loyalty to the Constitution. The Rulers took a wise decision and a great majority of them, I have no doubt, still consider that their decision was a wise one. They have given no cause for complaint."

"A few of them, however, have not appreciated the obligations that rest upon them and their behaviour has not been satisfactory. The Maharaja of Baroda has been one of them. The Honourable Minister for States made a reference in Parliament on 3rd April to some of these Rulers."

"It is with great regret and reluctance that the Government have had to take action in this particular case. But any challenge to the Constitution of India or any other unconstitutional or anti-national activities on behalf of the Rulers cannot be tolerated by Government and very prompt action has to be taken so that the very privileges and resources we have placed at their disposal may not become means for subversion of the Constitution and of the peace of the land, when we have so many difficulties and dangers to face."

"As I have already said it is open to Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar to make any submission he chooses to the President."

NEHRU THANKED FOR BOLD STAND

NEW DELHI, April 14 (UPI): Immediately after the Prime Minister's announcement of Government of India's decision to withdraw recognition to the Maharaja of Baroda in Parliament today, the representatives of the Part "B" and "C" States in Parliament met the Prime Minister and thanked him for "the bold stand he has taken in dealing with the Gaekwar of Baroda."

These representatives told the Prime Minister that that was the only appropriate manner in which this matter ought to have been dealt with and assured the Prime Minister that they would always stand by him and by the Government of India in such matters.

BANK EMPLOYEES CONFER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The General Council of the Federation of Bank Employees, Bombay, has viewed with great concern the situation arising out of the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the bank award void.

A resolution adopted by the Council today stated that "it would be a tragedy if due to some technical and legal flaw, the labour and money spent in fighting our case, through the machinery duly appointed by the Government should be allowed to go in vain."

The Council urged the Government of India to appreciate the gravity of the situation and take immediate measures "within fifteen days" to safeguard the interests of the large number of bank employees and maintain the status quo in relation to all the terms and conditions of service which were embodied in the Tribunal's Bank award.

APP Chief Granted Visa To Visit Morocco

KARACHI, April 14 (PTI): Pakistan Premier, Liaquat Ali Khan, told Parliament today that the French Government had issued a visa to the General Manager of the Associated Press of Pakistan, Mr. Malik Tajuddin, to visit Morocco.

"Mr. Tajuddin is being instructed to hold himself in readiness to go," the Premier said.

Mill Magnate Dead

NEW DELHI, April 14 (PTI): Sir Shankar Lal, Managing Director of the Delhi Cloth Mills, who had been ailing for the last two weeks, died this morning at his New Delhi residence. He died of thrombosis at his Curzon Road residence. He was fifty.

SCONE STONE RETURNS

LONDON, April 14 (UFA): Britain's Coronation Stone was brought back by police last night to Westminster Abbey whence it was removed on Christmas Day. The stone reached London in a black sedan on its first trip south from Scotland in 655 years.

Schuman Plan Talks

PARIS, April 14 (UPA): The six-nation Schuman plan conference ran into its first major snag here on Friday when the Benelux countries rejected Franco-German plans for a makeup of the Council of Ministers of steel and coal unions.

In addition, Germany and France were said to be not agreed on who should represent the Saar in the supra-national high authority of the Schuman plan.

Jap Capital Goods For Southern Asia

TOKYO, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): Japanese co-operation in supplying capital goods for Southern Asia will be discussed in Washington this month, Japanese Government Finance Ministry sources said today.

They were commenting on the return to the United States of Major General William S. Marquat, Chief of the Economic section of Supreme Command Allied Powers, who left yesterday for Washington.

U. S. DOESN'T SEEK ALL-OUT WAR

LAKE SUCCESS, April 14 (UPA): Ambassador Warren Austin, Chief of the United States Delegation in a speech released here on Friday, declared that the United Nations objective in Korea is limited to repelling aggression and not to "fighting out the issue between Communist imperialism and liberty in a great war."



"It is not our purpose to extend military operations to any other place of Korea," he said. "We don't want to take any steps leading to all-out war in China. There has been no change in that policy either in the U.S. or United Nations. That is our policy."

Austin underlined the policy in informal remarks made to Princeton students.

He cited resolutions which authorized the sending of troops to Korea and emphasized that the Security Council had called on the U.S. to create a unified command and designate a Supreme Field Commander for the Korean war.

"This is very significant because this removes any doubt as to who had the authority to cause the change in command," he said.

Idea Given Up

NEW YORK, April 14 (UPI-APP): American delegation circles to the U.N. declared here today that the idea of issuing a joint statement on war effort in Korea by fourteen participating powers seems to have been given up. The same circles added that a declaration on war aims in Korea might perhaps be made but by "Unified Command" which represents only the U.S. Government to whom that Command had been entrusted by the Security Council.

Third Phase Of War In Korea Is On

ROME, April 14 (UPA): Italian Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti told Parliament on Friday that persons who believe the Korean conflict could be localized "do not know that the world is round."

Togliatti said MacArthur "had lost the first two phases" of the Korean war "while the third phase is still going on."

He did not elaborate but his remark was interpreted as meaning whether there would be a negotiated peace or Communist or Allied victory.

ATTACK ON MANCHURIA

U. S. Military Tactics Explained

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPI-APP): American military sources have hinted here today that if the Chinese built up their concentrations of Soviet-made planes in Manchuria and struck American lines in Korea, there might be a change of opinion on the American staff about not bombing Manchuria.

U. S. ARMY SECRETARY FOR MANILA?

TOKYO, April 14 (UPI-APP): U. S. Army Secretary, Mr. Frank Pace left here this morning by a plane. Although his destination was not revealed, it was understood he was flying to Manila.

Ceylonisation Opposed

COLOMBO, April 14 (PTI): A supplementary demand for Rs. 34,740 sponsored by Minister of State, A. E. Goonesinha, to meet expenses of his ministry set up last year to "Ceylonise" employment in this country was strongly criticised by the opposition groups in the Ceylon House of Representatives.

NEGROES' FLEA: Thirteen Negroes visited Mr. Dean Acheson, the United States Secretary of State, on Friday night and asked him to appoint a Negro as an Assistant Secretary of State. They said this appointment would combat discrimination against Negroes which they alleged existed in the State Department itself.

REDS' GESTURE: Recorded messages by British and American servicemen taken prisoners in Korea are to be broadcast from April 16, a New China News Agency message received in London stated.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Chaitra, Shud 9, 2003.
Muslim: Rajjab 8, 1366.
Parsi: Avan 15, 1316.
Sunrise 6-23 a.m., Sunset 6-56 p.m.
Hightide 05-16, 19-20
Lowtide 01-08, 11-42.

Today's Engagements

BENGAL CLUB: Bengali New Year day at Club's premises 6-30 p.m.

MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL: Annual prize distribution at St. Xavier's College Hall 5-30 p.m.

SHRI VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: Service by Shri Trivikram on 'What is vision of God' at Radha Kunj, 52 Kaluskar Road, Dader, 5-30 p.m.

VANITA SAMAJ, BANDRA: Annual gathering and prize distribution at R. K. Fakar Memorial Hall at 5-30 p.m.

CHAITHANYA PRABHA MANDALI: Celebration of 71st birthday of Swami Krishna Chaitanya at Mandali's new premises at Nithananda Nagar, Khar, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THE SOPHISTS: Meeting at Jehangir Wadia Building 4-15 p.m.

FUSLEE ZORASTRIAN: New Year Jashan Ceremony at Dadyseth Fire Temple, Hornby Road, from 6-30 to 10-30 a.m. Dasturji Kalkushroo M. Kutar will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETA SABHA: A dance recital by Kumari Kamala today at 6 p.m. at Pudar College Hall, Matunga.

MORE RAIN LIKELY IN DECCAN

All-India Weather

POONA, April 14 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Conditions are unsettled in the Arabian sea in the Maldives-Laccadives region.

Thundershowers have been widespread in Malabar-south Kanara, Travancore-Cochin, and Tamilnad and have occurred locally in the Konkan, Deccan (desh) and Mysore. A few thundershowers have also been reported from Assam.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL: Sunday evening Rainfall will extend and increase in Deccan (desh), Hyderabad and the Konkan. Thunder rain will be fairly widespread in the western half of the Peninsula and occur locally in Assam and Tamilnad. Scattered thundershowers are expected in Rayalaseema, coastal Andhradesa, east Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, south Madhya Bharat, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Orissa. A few dust-storms or thunder storms are likely in and near the plains of the Punjab (I).

Day temperatures will rise in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, east Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh and fall in Gujarat and Saurashtra.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with total rainfall from March 1, 1951, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday:

	Temp	Rainfall	Max	Min	24 hrs	FMI	D.C.N.
Ahmedabad	106	70	0	0	0	0	0
Allahabad	100	51	0	1.4	+0.7		
Ambala	96	67	0	2.7	+1.4		
Bangalore	87	70	0	0.4	-0.5		
BOMBAY	88	78	0	0.1	+0.1		
Calcutta	100	75	0	5.2	+3.3		
Darjiling	62	48	0	3.0	+0.3		
Delhi	97	69	0	2.9	+2.3		
Hyderabad (Dn.)	97	77	0	0.6	-0.5		
Kanpur	99	71	0	1.4	+0.7		
Lucknow	101	72	0	1.2	+0.7		
Madras	89	79	0	2.9	+2.4		
Musoorie	65	55	0	3.8	+0.8		
Mysore	84	70	0.2	3.6	+2.6		
Nagpur	97	70	0	2.9	+2.2		
Ootacamund	68	52	2.0	5.3	+2.9		
Patna	99	73	0	0.2	-0.3		
Patiala	95	67	0	2.1	-		
Poona	101	75	0	0	-0.3		
Sholapur	97	80	0	0.1	-0.2		
Simla	66	53	0	5.8	+2.5		
Surat	94	75	0	1.0	-0.2		

QUAKE SHOCKS

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity, with epicentre about 3,470 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona, at 3-54 p.m. yesterday. Another shock of moderate intensity with epicentre about 4,940 miles away from Poona was recorded at 6-35 a.m. IST, today.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, April 15.
BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 Master Nissar, G songs 08-15 Sunil Athwankar, kh.v.d., 12-00 M. Romderia, "Ram Navmi", G, 12-15 B Y Upadhyaya's feature, "Be navik", G, 13-10 Pushpalata Kulkarni, violin, 13-40 Week's prog., 13-45 My favourite music, 17-30 Sunil Athwankar, puria dhanashree, 18-10 B M Devlankar, shahna, 18-30 S Sardesai, kh.v.w. 19-10 Rama Patel party, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air trio, khamaj dhun, 19-30 Sunil Athwankar, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 B M Devlankar, shahna, 20-45 Ramn Patel party, G songs, 21-15 Savitri Srinivasan, kalyani, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 20-00 F Germain, organist, 22-15 Budapest String quartet.

VARIATIONS 353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat 08-00 Pushpalata Kulkarni, violin, 08-45 R Joshi, Khadijkar compositions, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 S Sardesai, sarang, 12-45 B M Devlankar, shahna, 12-30 S M Sahasrabudhe, "Ram Vijay", M, 12-45 Musical interlude, 13-00 Y W Ranade, M songs, 13-30 Master Nissar, H songs, 13-50 N M Daggar, alap & d.g. x sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Y W Ranade Msongs, 18-30 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 R Joshi, Khadijkar & Gadkari compositions, 20-30 H talk on Literature by I Joshi, 20-45 P Sarnak party, sphang bhajan, 21-10 Master Nissar, ghazal and geet, 2-30 Radio Trailer, M, 21-45 Pushpalata Kulkarni, violin, 22-00 S Sardesai, thumri, 22-15 N M Daggar, alap, dhrupad, mian malhar.

GOA

31-22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music, 09-30 AIR music, 09-45 Music by AIR, 10-00 Cavalcade of music, 10-30 Tropicaliana 10-45 Pipes of melody, 11-10 Week's ten top tunes 12-00 Meet the band, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy, 01-00 Request prog., 02-00 Hindi request prog 03-00 Hindi film music 04-00 Salon serenade, 04-30 AIR concert hall, 05-00 Through listening glass, 05-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19.24, 25.05, 41.72m.—7-15 a.m. It's a good day, 07-30 BBC news, 07-45 Star of today, 08-00 Serenade, 08-15 Voice of prophecy, 08-45 Round up time, 09-00 Swap shop, 09-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz Record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 Noon Music for lunch, 12-30 p.m. RAP band, 05-00 Hindi prog., 06-30 Lipton Show, H. 07-00 Down Harmony Way, 07-15 For stars and starlet, 07-30 Radio Jig-saw, 08-00 Blue Danube (India only), FOR CEYLON ONLY: World waltzes, 08-30, Air concert hall, 09-00 Famous tenors, 09-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

B.E.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-00 Wonderful Year, 1851, 16-00 Sports, 16 15 S. Macpherson at theatre organ, 18-45 Ken Mackintosh and his orch. Sam Browne singers, 19-45 BBC's Orch. 21-45 L. Ferguson, your song parade, 23-00 In Town tonight, by J. Ellison.

EASTERN SERVICE 19 30 Shakespeare prog., 19-45 In Urdu for Pakistan, 20-05 The "Cam", 20-20 Letters replies, 20-30 In Hindi for India, and for children.

"Fallacy Of Racial Discrimination"

Mr. Max Yergan will broadcast a talk in "Ad Libitum" on the "Fallacy of Racial Discrimination" from AIR, Bombay, today, Sunday at 9-45 p.m. on 244 and 41.44 metres.

HINDI LESSONS

Beginning from Monday AIR, Bombay, commences a course of Hindi Lessons in Marathi and Gujarati. The Course is of sixty-five lessons and will last for about 3 months. The lessons in Gujarati can be heard at 7-45 a.m. on Bombay 'A' and those in Marathi at 8-15 p.m. on Bombay 'B' on all days, except Saturdays and Sundays.

REDUCTION IN AIR INDIA FARES

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Air India Ltd., has announced a reduction in the passenger fare on the Constellation service on the Bombay-Calcutta Bombay sector with effect from April 16 next. The Government of India have sanctioned the reduction sought by the company.

The new schedules will be as follows:—
Single fare:—Rs. 250. Round trip fare:—Rs. 475.

AHMEDABAD, April 14 (PTI): The Executive Committee of the Ahmedabad Municipal Employees Association decided today to take a ballot for strike within a month.

Journalists' Functions Today

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The first convention of Bombay City Journalists will be held today at 10 a.m. at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chaupatty. Mr. M. Chelapathi Rau will preside. Three hundred delegates are expected to attend.

The Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Working Journalists will meet at the office of the Bombay Union of Journalists, Prospect Chamber Annex, Hornby Road, at 3 p.m. today.

Delegates from Delhi, U. P., Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have already arrived in the city and more are expected on Sunday from different places. The delegates' camp is situated at the Queen's Barrack, opposite Golwala Swimming Bath, Bombay M. L. A.'s quarters.

The open session of the Federation will be held at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Library Hall on Monday, April 16, at 10 a.m.

Intermediate Textiles Examination Results

The following candidates have passed the examination:

FIRST CLASS:—Nos. 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18.

PASS CLASS:—No. 20.

The **YAMUNA-VAMAN** Textile Scholarship has been awarded to No. 8.

Third Year Textiles Examination

The following candidates have passed the examination:

FIRST CLASS:—No. 12.

SECOND CLASS:—Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

PASS CLASS:—Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16.

B. Text Examination

The following candidates have passed the examination:

FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION:—Nos. 1, 3, 6.

FIRST CLASS:—Nos. 2, 4, 7, 8, 9.

SECOND CLASS:—No. 5.

ELECTRICAL SUPERVISORS' EXAMINATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The results of the Electrical Supervisors' and Wiremen's examinations held in February and March 1951, have been declared by the office of the Licensing Board, Public Works Department, Bombay, and the result sheets will be available for perusal at the following places:

(1) The Electric Inspector, Southern Electrical Division, Ichalkaranji-Wada, behind Shanwar-Wada, Poona; (2) The Executive Engineer, Northern Electrical Division, Old Sarkar-Wada, Near Mandvi, Baroda; (3) The Assistant Electric Inspector, Salapose Road, Ahmedabad; (4) The Assistant Electric Inspector, Darya-Mahal, Mugli-Sara, Surat; (5) The Assistant Electric Inspector, Laxmi-Wadi, Nasik Road, Nasik; (6) The Assistant Electric Inspector, Rajaram Puri, Kolhapur; (7) The Assistant Electric Inspector, Bungalow, P.W.D. Dharwar; and (8) the Electrical Contractors' Association, 63-New Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Floating Body Found

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The body of a 22-year-old man was found floating in a well at Cleaveland Road near Labour Camps at Worli. Blood was seen oozing out of nostrils and both the legs of the body had been tied by a rubber strip near the ankles. Hands were tied together. The body had been floating in the well for two days. The body had not been so far identified.

TRY MY WONDERFUL POWERS!



I give never failing advice on all important matters of life such as LOVE, MARRIAGES, BUSINESS, HEALTH, LAWSUITS, SPECULATIONS and PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS. I never fail to reunite the separated, overcome enemies, rivals, lover's quarrels, evil habits, stumbling blocks, evil influences and bad luck of all kinds. There is no hope so sad or home so dreary that I cannot bring sunshine into it. Write me your individual requirements and I will give you positive evidence in your case FREE of charge and guarantee success where all others have failed.

Prof. SEKHAR,

The Great Mesmerist & Zaminadar, ELURU (W.G. Dist.).

B.T., B.Sc. (Tech.), Exam. Results

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following are the results of the University of Bombay's B.T., B.Sc. (Tech.) Dip in Library and Diploma in Teaching Examinations held in March 1951 published today.

B. T. Examination

The following candidates have passed the examination:

FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION:—No. 27.

FIRST CLASS: Nos. 16, 46, 49, 100.

SECOND CLASS NOS. 1, 2, 5, 11,

13, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38,

39, 40, 44, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 54, 57, 61, 62,

67, 71, 74, 78, 83, 84, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93,

95, 96, 101.

PASS CLASS Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,

12, 14, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31,

33, 35, 37, 41, 42, 43, 48, 53, 55, 56, 58,

59, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76,

77, 79, 81, 82, 85, 88, 89, 94, 98, 99, 103,

104, 107, 108, 109, 110.

PASSED IN PART I ONLY: No. 97.

PASSED IN PART II ONLY: Nos. 3,

60, 80.

DIP LIB

The following candidates have passed the examination:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,

6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20,

21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 30, 33.

Result of Candidate No. 27 is reserved.

Diploma in Teaching

The following candidates have passed the examination:

Nos.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,

15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29,

30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44,

45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57,

58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 71, 72, 73,

74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86,

87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99,

100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109,

110, 111, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118.

PASSED IN PART II ONLY:—Nos

14, 19, 24, 37, 43, 62, 68, 70.

B. Sc. (Tech.) Examination

Results

The following candidates have passed the examination:

FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION

Nos. 25, 27.

FIRST CLASS: Nos. 1, 13, 15, 16, 19, 24,

26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40, 42, 48, 51, 55, 56,

58, 60, 74, 75, 82, 91.

SECOND CLASS: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,

8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 31, 35,

37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 49, 50, 53, 57, 58, 63,

64, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80,

81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 90.

The Scholarships and Medal have been awarded as under:—

The Byramji Ratanji Lentin Technological Scholarship (in Textile Chemistry) to No. 12.

The Anella wife of Dr. A. G. Viegas Scholarship in Technology (in Chemical Engineering) to No. 25.

Seth Raobahadur P. K. Kotawala Gold Medal to No. 54.

Punjab Police To Meet Lulus In Aga Khan Semi-Final

Tata Shield Tennis

PARSI GYMKHANA ENTER FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Tata Shield Inter team tennis tournament has now reached the final stage with Parsi Gymkhana and Hindu Gymkhana winning their matches this evening with outright victories.

The following were the results:—
PARSI GYMKHANA BEAT MATUNGGA GYMKHANA BY FIVE MATCHES TO ONE

K. H. Kapadia and C. J. Cooper (Parsi) beat B. K. Garudachar and N. Muttreja (Matunga) 6-4, 6-5; beat Sangani and J. V. Doshi (Matunga) 6-5, 6-2.

P. P. Khergaumwalla and S. Mottwalla (Parsi) beat Garudachar and N. Muttreja (Matunga) 6-4, 6-5; beat D. W. Kerkar and T. R. Rao (Matunga) 6-1, 2-6, 6-0.

J. Vimaladasi and B. D. Dhalla (Parsi) lost to D. W. Kerkar and T. R. Rao (Matunga) 1-6, 6-5, 5-6; beat Sanghani and J. V. Doshi (Matunga) 6-1, 6-2.

HINDU GYMKHANA 5 MATCHES; WILLINGDON GYMKHANA 0.

G. Vasant and K. Watanul (Hindu) W. O. J. M. Kantawalla and K. Grover (Willingdon) as Grover arrived late; beat M. R. Rao and A. C. Daphary 6-1, 6-2.

R. K. Jain and N. J. Bellani (Hindu) beat J. Kantawalla and Grover (Willingdon) 6-3, 6-2; beat C. M. Khaleau and B. C. Mehta (Willingdon) 6-0, 6-3.

R. N. Bhagwat and D. G. Kapadia (Hindu) beat C. M. Khatau and B. C. Mehta (Willingdon) 6-5, 6-1.

J. M. Kantawalla and K. Grover (Willingdon) versus R. N. Bhagwat and D. G. Kapadia (Hindu) match unfinished 6-4, 3-6, 5-3.

INDIAN "GOODWILL" CRICKET TOUR OF AFRICA

BOMBAY, April 14 (PTI). Prospects of a 'goodwill' cricket tour by an Indian team to South Africa have brightened and an "attractive" side is expected to undertake a three-month tour towards the end of 1952.

Mr. R. Varachia, Honorary Secretary of the South African Cricket Board of Control, who was here recently, held talks with Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India and conveyed to him the wishes of the Indian and Non-European community of South Africa on sending an Indian team.

Mr. De Mello is understood to have told Mr. Varachia that he would seek the guidance of the Government of India in the matter to avoid any political complications.

The tour is likely to be undertaken during November and December 1952 and January 1953. The tour will comprise 12 matches including three tests in Durban, Natal and Johannesburg. The fixtures will be against Indian and Non-European Teams only. On their way home, the team will also play two or three matches in East Africa.

Mr. De Mello said that the Indian team would be an attractive side — a blend of experience and youth.



HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana 5-30 p.m. Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore vs Tata Sports (replay — Aga Khan quarter final).

Cooperage 5-30 p.m. Mazgaon Docks vs Blue Wizards (Jepson Cup final).

Brabourne Stadium 4-40 p.m. Bombay City 'C' vs Grey's 'D' (Hayes Cup final).

5-40 p.m. Bombay City 'A' vs Bombay Grey's 'A' (Killedar Cup final).

NEW STARS BEATEN BY LAST MINUTE GOAL

(BY OUR HOCKEY CORRESPONDENT)

Punjab Police 1, New Star, Delhi 0.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At long last, the great Marathon struggle between East Punjab Police and New Star, Delhi came to an end just one minute before the final whistle blew, exactly after 200 minutes of play, when Punjab Police's right inner Raghbir burst through to score the solitary winning goal, at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground, this evening, taking his side into the semi-final of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Punjab Police now meet their old rivals the Lusitanians in the semi-final on Monday evening, in what may prove to be one of the most exciting encounters of the season. The Lulus are bent on avenging their past defeats.

DEFENDERS SHINE

Coming to this evening's game, the winners fully deserved to win, though the game did not rise up to any fever high exciting pitch, nor was the hockey served of a very high order. But one thing was certain that both teams being well matched, only a snap goal would produce the necessary result, and again it was a question of the rival defences sharing honours.

Harnam Singh, who was last year seen to advantage, reproduced his past form to give an immaculate display. Tirlok Singh left nothing to chance and kept up his good name with a really hardworking game. Jitinder Singh and Gopal the other halves played no mean part in spoiling every planned move of the winners. In the attack Jaswant and Kaka impressed.

PUNJAB BELOW FORM

As for the Punjab Policemen, their performance has fallen considerably. On this form they will not last out the next rounds. Iqbal at right half was the outstanding player on the field. Udham impressed with another wily performance in attack. He paved the way for the winning goal. Balbir in the spearhead of attack was hardly noticed, but for his dirty play. He struck Harnam Singh with deliberate sweeps, when robbed of the ball, and still far from it. Is this sportsmanship!

BALBIE WARNED

Umpire A. J. Francis had occasion to warn Kailash of Delhi and Balbir of Punjab for dangerous play. Balbir, however, was not warned for striking Harnam Singh deliberately, because Francis, the umpire had his eye on the ball, and not on the men.

DETAILS OF PLAY

The first session was rather well balanced. Play being confined to twenty-five yard limits in both areas. Punjab had more of the scoring chances. Udham failed twice, while Balbir after beating the goalie failed to connect and lost control over the ball. Kaka on the other hand broke through the Punjab defence, but Tirlochan sent across a sweeping shot to deflect the ball away.

In the second period Punjab Police were enjoying a major share of the exchanges and also of the chances. No less than five penalty corners went abegging, though dangerously averted. Balbir beat Harnam in his circle in trying to clear the ball and ran in to score but goalie Chawla saved. Udham tested custodian with a sleek scoop, but again the goalie saved. For the losers, Jaswant made one good attempt with a stinger, but Prakash saved with a first time kick.

WINNING GOAL

It was just one minute before the final whistle, when all were still wondering as to whether they would have to sit through extra time, Raghbir, the speedy right inner of the Policemen, broke away to a pass from Udham and rushed in to score. Goalkeeper Chawla rushed out to clear at the top of circle, but Raghbir was quick and sent the ball feebly into goal.

The teams were:—
PUNJAB POLICE: Prakash; Tirlochan, Bakshik; Iqbal, Gurcharan, Dadoo; Swaroop, Raghbir, Balbir, Udham, Kirpal.

NEW STAR, DELHI: Chawla; Har-

nam, Krishan; Jitinder, Tirlok, Gopal; Inderjit, Jaswant, Kaka, Kailash, Dass. Umpires: A. J. Francis and Zello Da Silva.

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION SPORTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Kanara Catholic Association held their Golden Jubilee Sports meet at St. Xavier's High School Grounds this evening before a large gathering. Mr. J. Saldanha, President of the Association presided and Mrs. Saldanha distributed the prizes.

The following were the results:—

LIGHT YOUR CIGARETTES (married men): Lambert D'Souza and Ernest Alvares.

FLAT RACE (girls above 16): Andrey D'Souza.

FIND YOUR MAN RACE: Mrs. Phyllis Saldanha and Mr. S. A. J. D'Souza.

FIND YOUR SHOES (Boys aged 5 & 7): Edgar D'Souza 1, Vincent Pinto; Ronald D'Cunha 3.

LEMON AND SPOON RACE (Boys 8 & 12 years): Arun Shenoy 1, John Carvalho 2, Austin Martins 3.

LEMON AND SPOON (Girls 8 to 12 years): Jean Martins 1, Cecilia Rodrigues 2.

800 METRES RUN (Open): Mascarenhas Maurice 1, Joseph Pais 2.

75 YARDS FLAT RACE (Girls 12 to 15): Wavenly D'Souza 1, Gladys D'Souza 2.

75 METRES (Boys 16): Atul Shenoy 1, Hector Rodriguez 2, Charles Rodrigues 3.

100 METRES (Boys under 17): J. Pereira 1, Perry D'Souza 2.

FIND YOUR SHIRTS RACE (Bachelors over 20): Charlie Goncalves 1, Welle Martins 2.

400 METRES FOR GENTS: Perry D'Souza 1, M. Mascarenhas 2.

ADD AND RUN RACE (Married Couples): V. Stanley and Mrs. Daisy D'Souza 1.

FIND YOUR SHOES (Girls 5 to 7 years): May Rebello 1, Marie D'Souza 2, Cynthia Rodrigues 3.

DANISH BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP

COPENHAGEN, April 14 (UPA): Nearly 100 Danish and foreign badminton players last night opened the International Championship tournament sponsored by the Danish Badminton Association.

In the first round Danish player Joergen Hammergaard upset Malaysian Ismail Bin Marjam, 12-15, 15-10, 15-11. Chang Hook Leong, Malaya, beat Rune Bengtsson, Sweden, 15-5, 15-5. Wong Peng Soon, Malaya, beat Knud Kristensen, Denmark, 15-3, 15-4.

Chang Hook Leong, Malaya, won his second round match by beating Ole Merz, Denmark, 6-15, 15-2, 15-3. Ong Poh Lim, Malaya, walked over in his first round over Henning Nielsen, Denmark.

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, April 14 (PTI). The following are the results of matches played this evening in the First Division Hockey League:—

St. Thomas Old Pupils Association 1, Police 0; St. Joseph's 2, Parsees 0; Dalhousie 5, Calcutta Football Club 0; Armenians 0, Greer Sporting 6.

VAMPIRES STILL IN THE LEAD

Gwalior Gold Cup Polo

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Gwalior Gold Cup Open Polo Tournament played at Mahaluxmi this evening Vampires beat Tigers by six goals to five in their second game.

The Tigers put up a stiff fight, and even gained the lead through Indereet Singh. Then Prem Singh converted a penalty, but the Nawab of Pataudi and Zabar Singh (2) scored to give the Vampires the lead.

The lead seemed to change hands often. Onhe again the Tigers drew level through Indereet Singh, but the Vampires were not slow to go ahead through Jaipur.

However Prem Singh and Indereet again took their side into the lead, but the Jaipur ruler scored twice to give his side a narrow victory.

B.B. AND C.I. RLY. ENTER SEMI FINAL

Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

B.B. and C.I. Railway entered the semi-final round of the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament this evening when they accounted for Bombay Port Trust by four goals to nil at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel.

Earlier, in the evening B.E.S.T. made the quarter final grade at the expense of Blue Wizards "A" by two goals to nil in the same Tournament.

B. B. and C. I. Railway opened their account through Siddique from a disputed offside position early in the game. This goal had a demoralizing effect on the opposition. But, after enjoying a major share of the exchanges, the Railway scored once only in the initial half. Offcourse, the Port Trust could have crossed over on level terms, but Rozario failed to equalize from just a yard away from goal line.

Siddique added thrice more in the second session. The Railway were also awarded a penalty bully, but Kishen failed to convert.

Blue Wizards, winners of the second division proved to be a tough side, but the B.E.S.T. side were superior. Amand scored before the interval and Louis Moares in the second period.

Locke Beats Von Nida

JOHANNESBURG, April 14 (PTI-Reuters).

Bobby Locke, holder of the South African and British Open Golf Championships beat Norman Von Nida, the Australian champion by 11 up and 9 to play in their 144 holes challenge match for 1,500 sterling today. Locke won 1,000 and Von Nida took the losers purse of 500.

SVEN DAVIDSON BEATEN IN ROME MATCH

ROME, April 14, (UPA): American Dick Havitt yesterday beat Sweden's Sven Davidson 6-2 6-4, 3-6, 9-7 in the quarter finals of the men's singles in the Rome International Lawn Tennis Championships.

American Budge Patty beat Italy's Roland del Bello 6-2, 6-6, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2. Title holder Jaroslav Drobny playing for Egypt beat Straight Clark, U. S., in another quarter final 6-0, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2.

F. A. Cup Final

LONDON, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): If a replay of the football association cup final is necessary it will be held at Villa Park, Birmingham, on May 3, the Council of the F.A. decided yesterday. Blackpool and Newcastle United meet in the final at Wembley on April 28.

WORLD FREE STYLE WRESTLING

HELSINKI, April 14, (UPA). The time-table of the world free style wrestling championships has been fixed a spokesman for the Finnish Wrestling Association said today.

The Games will start on April 26 at 17:00 GMT and last until April 29. During the following three days wrestling will be continued day and night. Day-time matches will begin at 11:00 GMT and will end about three hours later. Night matches will start at 20:00 GMT.

Every meet will consist of matches in four weight classes. It has not yet been decided when the various classes will appear.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Closure Till Thursday Sequel To Workers' Satyagraha

CALCUTTA, April 14 (PTI): The Calcutta University Syndicate at a meeting here today decided to keep the University closed till Thursday in view of the conduct of about 200 employees, who squatted outside the Vice-Chancellor's room on the night of April 11/12 and kept 15 members of the Syndicate confined in the room for over eight hours.

In a resolution the Syndicate said that such conduct "constitutes an act of indiscipline and misconduct which renders them liable to be dismissed forthwith."

When the University reopens on Friday every employee of the University will be required to sign a declaration reaffirming his loyalty. Those who would sign the declaration would be allowed to resume duties and refusal to do so would render an employee liable to dismissal, another resolution of the Syndicate said.

On April 11, eight hundred employees of the Calcutta University held a meeting, all wearing "hunger badges," and decided to offer "Satyagraha" in front of the Vice-Chancellor's room, where the Syndicate was meeting, in order to press home their demands for increased pay and allowances.

Archbishop's Day Celebrated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Archbishop's House went gay on the occasion of the feast of His Grace Dr. Valerian Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay today.

The day was started with a low mass offered in the morning by His Grace at the Pro-Cathedral. The large congregation, which attended the mass later adjourned to an adjoining hall to offer the Archbishop their greetings.

As St. Thomas Bazar was read out a brief address to which His Grace made a reply in his usual vein of humour.

Later in the day the clergy and children of the Diocese called upon the Archbishop to offer greetings and a varied collection of gifts.

Catholic schools throughout the city were closed for the day to mark the auspicious occasion.

Asaf Ali Going On Leave

V. P. Menon To Act As Orissa Governor

NEW DELHI, April 14 (UPI): Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry, Government of India, has been appointed by the President to act as Governor of Orissa during the absence of Mr. Asaf Ali, the present Governor, who has been granted leave of absence for reasons of health for three months from the beginning of May next.

This announcement is contained in a press note issued today from Government House.

PEASANTS AND WORKERS' PARTY

Decision To Expel Dissidents

POONA, April 14 (HINDUSTAN SAMACHAR): It is reported that the 'General Council' of the Peasants and Workers Party (popularly known as SHETKARI KAMGAR PAKSHA) has taken a decision in today's meeting to expel the 'Navjivan Group' from the Party.

Only 25 members out of 75 were present for this meeting. Datta Deshmukh and Nana Patil group had boycotted this meeting. Shri. Keshavrao Jedhe, veteran leader of the Party, though unable to attend this meeting, had conveyed his express desire to expel the 'Navjivan Group'.

Since yesterday, prior to today's meeting, all efforts were being made to patch up the differences between these two groups but in vain. The reaction of today's decision on the expelled group is worth noting. The members of this group (Navjivan Group) have however decided, it is understood, to stick up to the Party at any cost, because they feel that they form a majority in the Party.

At the same time, the 'Moray Group' is determined to carry on the activities of the Party on 'All-India' basis. They have further decided, it is learnt, at today's meeting to cancel the existing 'Polit Bureau' of the Party.

NEW DELHI, April 14: The Government's Assam Earthquake Relief Fund has so far received approximately Rs. 12 lakhs.

EXCELLENT CHANCES FOR THUNDERHEAD

Selections For Hunt Meeting

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Saturday. A card of eight events has been framed for tomorrow's Gymkhana meeting at Mahalaxmi. The programme includes a hurdle race over six jumps and a cup event in which Ladies will don silk.

RUMANIA EXPELS YUGOSLAVS

BELGRADE, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): Rumania is expelling Yugoslav citizens granting them ten or twenty days to settle their affairs, the official Yugoslav Communist Party paper "Borba" reported today.

While some Yugoslavs were expelled, "Borba" added, others who wanted to leave were refused exit permits. Behind the refusal was the aim to force these Yugoslavs to accept Rumanian citizenship, the paper said.

Sales Of Sulphur

NEW DELHI, April 14: There seems to be some misapprehension regarding the control over the distribution of sulphur. According to the Notification dated February 1, 1951 issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, only those dealers who are importers of sulphur are required to secure a permit from Deputy Development Officer (Drugs) before they sell or otherwise dispose of their sulphur. Instances have, however, come to the notice of Government where other dealers i.e. who are not importers, have applied to the Deputy Development Officer (Drugs) for a permit. It is pointed out that such dealers need not secure from Government any permit for sale to consumers.

Azad Pakistan Party

KARACHI, April 14 (PTI): Three independent members of the Pakistan Parliament have formed a separate group in the house to be called "The Azad Pakistan Party".

The three members of this new party are Mian Iftikharuddin, founder of the Azad Pakistan Party, Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, former Minister of West Punjab, and Sardar Asadullah Jan Khan of NWFP.

Tea Trade To Private Enterprise

LONDON, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): Britain's National drink and support in times of stress—a cup of tea—may taste better after Monday.

The Ministry of Food then hands back to private enter rise the buying of Britain's tea.

The London tea auctions will reopen on the former centre of the world's tea trade—plantation house, mining lane.

Stop Press

ATOMIC PASSENGER SPACE-SHIP

BERLIN, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): Three German rocket-experts are working on plans for a passenger-carrying space-ship driven by atomic power. This would be developed from experiments with manned rockets.

One of the scientists, Albert Poeschlberg, has been working on rocket research since he was fourteen.

BIG FOUR DEPUTIES

PARIS, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): Deputies of the Big Four Foreign Ministers cancelled their scheduled meeting this afternoon.

The deputies at a long informal discussion after lunch with M. Parodi, the French delegate, gave in the hope that some way could be found to end the deadlock on the production of an agenda for a full-scale Foreign Ministers' conference.

U. N. FORCES ADVANCE

TOKYO, April 15 (UPA): Two United Nations task forces smashed the Chinese Communist defence line east of the Hwachon reservoir in east Central Korea Saturday. One powerful column captured "Gibraltar Hill," south of the reservoir, and swept on to the outskirts of Yanggu, Red-held stronghold north of the 38th Parallel.

Thunderhead (late Battalia) who entered in two events has figured remarkably well in her track-trials and I will not be surprised if she scores on both the occasions.

The following are my selections:—

MANDALAY STAKES Div. III—Distance 3 1/2 furlongs.
SAL MUBARAK, IF AB. Win
GLORY
SILVER MUG Next Best

MANDALAY STAKES Div. I—Distance 3 1/2 furlongs.
THUNDERHEAD, IF AB. Win
HORNET Next Best

MANDALAY STAKES Div. II—Distance 3 1/2 furlongs.
MANIK Win
SOLOMON Next Best

MCCELLIGOT CHASE—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
BOADICEA Win
MESSUS Next Best
SIDDH BARRANI PLATE (FIVE CUP)—Distance 5 furlongs.
ALISHAN Win
NINIA Next Best

ALAMEIN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
SLAP AND TICKLE Win
KANTAKA Next Best

IMPHAL PLATE Div. II—Distance 6 furlongs.
SAL MUBARAK, IF AB. Win
MKNO Next Best

IMPHAL PLATE Div. I—Distance 6 furlongs.
THUNDERHEAD, IF AB. Win
LALAJI Next Best

CHOICE TREBLE
SAL MUBARAK
SLAP AND TICKLE
THUNDERHEAD

FLUKES
DEV DOOT
SOMETHING SPECIAL

Furious Air Battles Over Korea

TOKYO, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): Both sides in Korea are furiously keeping up the air war.

United Nations Air Force sources said today they believed the Communists intended making greater efforts to catch up with the United Nations air superiority.

The Air Force had lately seen the Communists developing air strips and during the week had reacted with attacks intended to crater their airfields and restrict activities.

United Nations planes today continued heavy bombing and strafing attacks on Communist buildup and rear supply areas. Two targets were airfields about 30 miles south of Pyongyang, North Korean capital. Both were attacked and cleared, it was stated.

On ground, General Matthew Ridgway's men met stubborn Communist attempts to resist their hill by hill struggle to gain control of the west central road and railway system towards Chorwon, the Eighth Army reported.

Alternative To Impeachment

WASHINGTON, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): Representative E. R. Coudert, Republican (New York) today introduced a constitutional amendment that would empower the House and Senate to remove a President by a "lack of confidence" act if a two thirds majority were obtained.

Mr. Coudert put this forward as an alternative to impeachment.

New Eighth Army Chief

TOKYO, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): General James Van Fleet, new Commander of the Eighth Army, arrived at his Korean headquarters today after a brief stay in Tokyo.

He succeeds Lieutenant-General Matthew Ridgway, whom President Truman has appointed Supreme Commander of United Nations for Far Eastern forces, in place of General MacArthur.

General Van Fleet formally assumed command of the Eighth Army.

INVITATION TO MACARTHUR TO ADDRESS U. S. CONGRESS

Truman Approves Senators' Proposal

WASHINGTON, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): President Truman said on Friday it was "fitting that Congress should hear General MacArthur at a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives."

The White House released a Presidential statement saying:

"I am happy to hear from Speaker Sam Rayburn that Congress is planning to invite General MacArthur to address members of both Houses. I regard it as fitting that Congress bestow this honour on one of our greater military men."

The President issued his statement after democratic leaders in the House of Representatives had approved a Republican demand to invite General MacArthur.

The Speaker, Mr. Sam Rayburn, told reporters that the House Rules Committee would meet on Tuesday to consider the Republican-sponsored invitation resolution.

Mr. Rayburn said, "It is my opinion the Committee on Rules will report on the resolution favourably."

TRUMAN QUOTES HIS FOREFATHERS

WASHINGTON, April 14 (UPA): President Truman gets some comfort from the fact that the nation's first President also had his troubles with his generals.

The President in his office yesterday showed visitors a portrait of George Washington and remarked "he had to fire some generals too."

NEW DELHI, April 14: The Ambassador-Delégate of Argentina to India, Colonel Rafael Lascares, presented his credentials to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad at a special ceremony in Government House today.

FIVE CRORES FOR SCARCITY RELIEF

PATNA, April 14 (PTI): The Government of Bihar have allotted over rupees five crores for giving relief to the people in scarcity-hit areas of Bihar to "mitigate their sufferings as far as possible" by providing them with both work and food, it was officially learnt here tonight.

BUDGE PATTY BEATEN BY CUCELLI

ROME, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): Wimbledon champion Budge Patty of America was beaten by the Italian Davis Cup player Gianni Cucelli by 7-5 6-3 4-6 1-6 6-4 in the semi-final of the men's singles of the International Lawn Tennis Tournament here today.

Cucelli meets Drobny of Egypt in the final.

Merchant Loses 54 Tolas Of Gold

RAJKOT, April 14 (PTI): Fifty-four tolas of gold valued at Rs. 6,800 were removed from the shop of a bullock merchant in broad daylight at Junagadh today, according to reports reaching here.

Eight persons, decently dressed, entered the shop situated on the main thoroughfare, enquiring about various varieties of ornaments and are reported to have removed 54 tolas of gold in the meantime.

No arrest has been made so far.



Ernest Bevin Passes Away

SUCCUMBS TO HEART ATTACK

LONDON, April 14 (PTI-Reuters).—Mr. Ernest Bevin, former British Foreign Secretary died here tonight after a heart attack.

Mr. Bevin resigned his post of British Foreign Secretary for health reasons on March 9 and was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Morrison.

Mr. Bevin was seventy.

He became suddenly ill this afternoon and died shortly after five o'clock (GMT). He had been in poor health for a year. Last year, he had two operations.

From A Farm Boy To Minister

Ernest Bevin, the bulky, slow-moving Socialist who became Britain's Foreign Minister at one of the most crucial periods in history, began his career as a farm boy. He was born at Winsford, Somerset, on March 9, 1881. His farm-hand father died before he was born. His mother, a general handywoman and midwife, died when he was four.

Then an aunt, whose husband was a railwayman, took him into her home.

At the age of twenty he was secretary of a "right to work" committee of the "on employed in Bristol, which is a big port.

From then on, trade union activities took up most of his time. At the age of 30, he was chairman of a branch of the dockers union.

Ten years later, the boy who had had little education except a few years in a village school was known throughout Britain as "the dockers K.C. (King's Counsel).

Then he became chairman of the Trade Union Congress and his influence began to be felt in national politics.

When Winston Churchill formed his wartime national government in 1940, he chose Bevin, appointing him Minister of Labour and National Service.

Nehru To Visit Nepal

KHATMANDU, April 14 (H.S.).—Prime Minister Nehru, it is learnt from reliable sources, has been invited by the Nepal Government to visit Khatmandu. Mr. Nehru is reported to have accepted the invitation and he may visit Nepal by the end of this month, it is stated.

BRITISH PROPOSALS TO EGYPT

Cairo, April 14 (PTI-Reuters). The Egyptian Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, announced today that he had received from the British Ambassador proposals approved by the British Government as a basis for talks on a new Anglo-Egyptian agreement. The Premier made the announcement following a meeting of the Ministerial Policy Committee over which he presided.

The Premier refused to make any statement on the British proposals and said the Committee was meeting again later today.

French Success

SAIGON, April 14 (UPA). French ground troops landed from naval vessels staged a series of attacks on Communist posts around the plain of De Jonch 60 miles west of Saigon, killing 80 rebels and capturing 25, a French communiqué said today.

French "helicopter" fighters, the communiqué said, sank 283 rebel craft in a series of air strikes.

Finance Bill Goes To Select Committee

DESHMUKH'S ASSURANCE TO TOBACCO TRADE

NEW DELHI, April 14 (PTI).

THE Finance Minister, Mr. Deshmukh, told Parliament today that by the time the Finance Bill emerged from the Select Committee, "the House will be far more satisfied with it than it has reason to be now".

Mr. Deshmukh said that spokesmen of the Tobacco Trade had represented to Government their difficulties "and we have every intention of trying to solve them so as to minimise hardship to the sections of the community that are affected".

(A. Member: 'Beedi' Zindabad). Later he said: "I am not unmindful of the importance of the suggestions made by various members in regard to 'Beedi', kerosene and so on. I do not like to be explicit at this stage because it is for the Select Committee now to take notice of these suggestions. So far as I am concerned, I am prepared to consider some of these things sympathetically."

It was said that something ought to be done about the lower income class brackets and so on. "All these things will come before the Select Committee."

GOOD IMPROVEMENT

Mr. Deshmukh stated that there had been "considerable improvement" in the closing balances position. He believed that the final figures would be round about rupees 155 crores instead of Rs. 95 crores as he had originally expected.

The actual improvement over his revenue estimates would be of the order of about rupees ten crores. Even then there would be a deficit of about rupees 80 crores, while his "modest attempt" was to cover this deficit to the extent of about one-third, leaving the rest uncovered.

"In this context," he said, "any little improvement that comes in your way is not really an argument for saying that additional taxation is unnecessary."

This budget, he said, was intended to be the "first of a series of years in which we hope to be able to undertake measures of development according to such advice as may be given to us by the Planning Commission."

COLOMBO PLAN

The Colombo Plan, Mr. Deshmukh said, might perhaps prove too heavy a responsibility for India "and it certainly is for our unaided resources."

Mr. Deshmukh added: "How far we shall be able to secure any assistance from abroad on terms which we can accept with self-respect and dignity is not yet clear. But assuming that there is a very little prospect of our obtaining aid, or assuming that even if any aid is forthcoming, it will not be in the measure that is anticipated in the Colombo Plan, it makes it all the more necessary for us to see that we raise our own resources for our development."

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Finance Minister was pleased with the condition of the Stock Exchange and said:

"At the present moment there is a far better chance of the investor being attracted to the investment market than there has been in the last two or three years."

Referring to the Estate Duty Bill, the Finance Minister said Government were asking the States whether they would like the Centre to impose Estate Duties on both agricultural and non-agricultural income.

The Finance Bill was referred to a Select Committee, which is expected to submit its report on April 25.

NO IMPORT OF BULLION

A suggestion had been made to allow free import of gold and silver to save foreign exchange. "This," he said, "is one of the shares that has been started by the Bullion Exchange in Bombay. It has been considered again very carefully by us. It is true that we have to lose a certain amount of exchange by the smuggling of gold, but I am quite convinced that if we allow regular imports of gold and silver, we should be losing at least five times as much exchange and that is what we cannot afford at this stage."

"Also, as a member of the international monetary fund, it is not open to us, as long as we continue to be a member, without violating the policy laid down by the fund to allow the free import of gold at premium prices."

A member had referred to the possibility of allowing the free import of gold at premium prices.

(Continued on Page 14)

Attempt To Smuggle Gold

SEIZURE FROM PILGRIMS IN 1950

NEW DELHI, April 14 (UPI): The quantity of gold that had been seized from Haj pilgrims during the year 1950 was 938.86 tolas, said Sri Mahavir Tyagi, Minister of State for Finance, replying to a question in Parliament today.

All the cases, Sri Tyagi added, were attempts to smuggle gold into India. He could not say whether any attempt had been made to smuggle gold from Pakistan to India in this connection, but he would be glad to investigate that matter, if any specific case had been brought to the notice of the Government.

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE INTERRUPTED

MADRAS, April 14 (UPI): Through running between Adillery and Hillgrove on Hillgrove stations on the Mettupalayam-Coonoor section was interrupted at about 8.10 hours today due to slip.

Transhipment is not possible. Through running is expected to be resumed at 12 hours tomorrow.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR MEETS PERSIAN PREMIER

Strike In Abadan Cuts Down Working Staff To A Quarter

TEHRAN, April 14 (PTI-Reuters). The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's refinery at riot-torn Abadan—the world's biggest—and slashed the working staff from twelve to three thousand, according to reports received here late today.

Simultaneously more demonstrations were held in the oil town at the head of the Persian Gulf, where twelve people died in riots on Thursday, but Persian armoured cars are in the town and no more violence has been reported.

In Teheran today, British Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd called on the Persian Prime Minister, Hussein Als, while the Centre to impose Estate Duties on both agricultural and non-agricultural income.

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42 Millions More In 10 Years

Indian Census Records Staggering Increase In Population

NEW DELHI, April 14 (UPI).

INDIA'S total population, according to the provisional census figures announced today, is 361.82 millions, including the population of Jammu and Kashmir. This represents an increase of 42.06 millions or 13.4 per cent increase over the population of 1941, which was 314.83 millions.

PLEA FOR MAHI PROJECT

Kaira Deputation To Bombay Ministers

AHMEDABAD, April 14 (PTI): A five-man deputation of the Kaira District Congress Committee, waited yesterday on Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Minister of Public Works, Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue and Home Minister, and Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, in Bombay, and pressed them to execute fully the nine-crore Mahi river project for irrigating eight lakh acres of land.

The people of Kaira district, they said, "will raise a loan of rupees three crores, in addition to rupees four crores sanctioned by the Government of Bombay for the project."

The project includes the construction of a pick-up weir and a reservoir with canals which will increase the yield of various crops by about rupees eight crores a year.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR MEETS PERSIAN PREMIER

Strike In Abadan Cuts Down Working Staff To A Quarter

TEHRAN, April 14 (PTI-Reuters). The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's refinery at riot-torn Abadan—the world's biggest—and slashed the working staff from twelve to three thousand, according to reports received here late today.

Simultaneously more demonstrations were held in the oil town at the head of the Persian Gulf, where twelve people died in riots on Thursday, but Persian armoured cars are in the town and no more violence has been reported.

In Teheran today, British Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd called on the Persian Prime Minister, Hussein Als, while the Centre to impose Estate Duties on both agricultural and non-agricultural income.

The Finance Bill was referred to a Select Committee, which is expected to submit its report on April 25.

NO IMPORT OF BULLION

A suggestion had been made to allow free import of gold and silver to save foreign exchange. "This," he said, "is one of the shares that has been started by the Bullion Exchange in Bombay. It has been considered again very carefully by us. It is true that we have to lose a certain amount of exchange by the smuggling of gold, but I am quite convinced that if we allow regular imports of gold and silver, we should be losing at least five times as much exchange and that is what we cannot afford at this stage."

"Also, as a member of the international monetary fund, it is not open to us, as long as we continue to be a member, without violating the policy laid down by the fund to allow the free import of gold at premium prices."

A member had referred to the possibility of allowing the free import of gold at premium prices.

The Finance Minister was pleased with the condition of the Stock Exchange and said:

"At the present moment there is a far better chance of the investor being attracted to the investment market than there has been in the last two or three years."

Referring to the Estate Duty Bill, the Finance Minister said Government were asking the States whether they would like the Centre to impose Estate Duties on both agricultural and non-agricultural income.

The Finance Bill was referred to a Select Committee, which is expected to submit its report on April 25.

The census covers a total area of 1,138,814 square miles, including parts A, B, and C, and Part D (territories of India according to the Constitution); but excluding the Part B State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part C tribal areas of Assam (which had not been included in any former census).

Of this total population, the displaced persons total 1,478,773 spread over different States in India.

Census was not taken in the Part B tribal areas of Assam while Sikkim has been included in the present census. The population in the tribal area of Assam is estimated at 860,000. The population of India including these two figures is 361.82 millions, representing 13.4 per cent increase over 1941 figures. During the twenty years (1931-51) the number of people in the population was three times as many as during the ten years (1921-31) and twice as many as during the thirty years (1901-31).

Population of the states is as follows:

Assam	9,120,444	males 4,699,878, females 4,420,566
Bihar	40,218,916	males 20,172,567, females 18,046,349
Madhya Pradesh	10,888,811	males 5,444,405, females 5,444,406
Mysore	2,940,008	males 1,470,004, females 1,470,004
Punjab	6,780,770	males 3,390,385, females 3,390,385
Uttar Pradesh	24,786,683	males 12,393,341, females 12,393,342
West Bengal	18,652,964	males 9,326,482, females 9,326,482
Hyderabad	7,941,000	males 3,970,500, females 3,970,500
Madhya Pradesh	10,888,811	males 5,444,405, females 5,444,406
Mysore	2,940,008	males 1,470,004, females 1,470,004
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President Prasad Honoured



Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Republic of India by the Mysore University at a special Convocation held in Mysore recently. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore (Chancellor of the University) formally presented the Degree to the President. Picture shows Dr. Rajendra Prasad receiving the Degree from the Chancellor of the Mysore University, at the Convocation.

Finance Bill Goes To Select Committee

(Continued from Page 12)

ability of gaining "a lot of profit" by acquiring the Imperial Bank. That, said Mr. Deshmukh, was all illusory. "I think that the interest on the money that we will require for purchasing it would eat up almost all the profit that will come to us by acquiring the bank."

KRIPALANI'S CHARGE

Acharya Kripalani said that even after independence India was economically a "colony" of Britain through the Sterling Balance arrangements and continuance of Imperial Preference.

Prof. K. T. Shah said that the distribution of burdens in the budget proposals had not been carried out by even-handed justice. He said that the distribution of the wealth in the country was such that perhaps one-third of it was enjoyed by only one per cent of the population. He urged that uneven burdens must be repaired as far as possible.

DEFENCE OF TEXTILE EXPORTS

Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry, defended exports of textile goods in the latter part of 1949 and thereafter and said that but for these exports, the country would have faced disaster in the matter of foreign exchange.

Mr. Karmarkar said that subject to a minimum quantity for internal consumption, India's interest in the next two or three years lay in expanding her exports of manufactured goods as much as possible.

POSTAL RATES

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Communications Minister, told Parliament today that the proposals for increase in certain postal rates were accepted almost unanimously by the Standing Advisory Committee.

Explaining why the increased rates were not announced in the Finance Minister's budget speech, Mr. Kidwai said that Government had approved increases in certain rates and withdrawal of certain concessions and these had been included in the Finance Minister's statement. But Mr. Kidwai did not accept them and they were subsequently withdrawn. He then made alternative proposals which were designed not to cause "as much hardship as the original proposals" and placed them before a meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee. The Committee, however, had wanted some time to consider the proposals and hence the delay.

Mr. Kidwai estimated that the additional revenue from the new money order rates would be about Rs. 20 lakhs, from rationalisation of insurance Rs. one and a half lakhs, and from compulsory insurance Rs. 10 lakhs.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

Replies To Questions

Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, Minister of State (Finance), informed Dr. B. S. Singh that one uncut diamond of the value of about Rs. 150,000 were found packed in a bundle of blank invitation cards which arrived by registered parcel post in December, 1950, from Maracassa. Enquiries were being made about this unauthorised importation and accordingly, he added, it would

not be expedient to disclose further information on the subject now.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari Home Minister stated in reply to a question that 247 I.C.S. Officers were retired during the period August 15, 1947, to January 31, 1951, including 48 in Madras, 64 in Uttar Pradesh and 43 in Bombay. No officer was retired in the Punjab.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar told Mr. Sanjivayya that all the States were ready for elections in November-December, 1951.

The Law Minister said that the President had not yet passed orders in regard to delimitation of constituencies but he hoped they would be passed before long.

MALAYAN PRINCE DIES

Forbade Daughter From Marrying Londoners

PENANG (Malaya), April 14, (PTI-Reuters): Tungku Yahaya, Malayan Prince, who forbade his 19-year-old daughter to marry a London man, died suddenly at the Kedah Royal House here today. He was the 47-year-old brother of the powerful Sultan of Kedah.

Tungku Yahaya had threatened to disown his daughter Zahariah if she married her English fiancée, 23-year-old Arthur Collins, an apprentice printer in London.

(Zahariah told reporters in London last month that she had abandoned all idea of getting married until she was 23. But she wished to marry the Londoner "one day".

Police Official Missing In Johore

SINGAPORE, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): A European police lieutenant was today reported missing, believed drowned on an anti-terrorist operation in Johore.

In the Chemor area of Perak today terrorists attacked a car, killing a Chinese mine-manager's son and wounding another passenger.

60 Malay Guerillas Killed

SINGAPORE, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): Sixty Malay terrorists were killed or captured by security forces. The bandits killed 20 civilians during the last week, a Federal Government spokesman announced here today.

He said the terrorists were now concentrating their efforts on injuring the country's economy.

He disclosed that during the past week guerillas had burned down railway stations, derailed trains, slashed thousands of rubber trees, burnt buses and lorries, cut telephone wires and smashed valuable machinery.

HYDERABAD'S FOOD POSITION DIFFICULT

SECUNDERABAD, April 14 (UPI): Hyderabad's food position is extremely difficult, official sources said today.

The State Government has made a fresh representation to the Government of India for increased allocations, but no reply has been received so far, same sources stated.

Baroda Ruler To Appeal

Continued from Page 12

tion that the recent activities of the ex-Maharaja left no alternative to the Central Government than to take firm action. It was necessary in the wider interests of the public, he said.

Mr. Kher left for North Gujarat later.

EX-BARODA MINISTERS SUPPORT DELHI

BARODA, April 14 (PTI): Four leading Congressmen of Baroda in a joint statement said that the Government of India's withdrawal of the recognition of Maharaja Pratap Singh Gaekwar as ruler of Baroda, had "not come a day too soon". The action was the result "of many undesirable steps that the Maharaja took, being misled by his friends and advisers", the statement said. The statement was signed by Mr. C. J. Sutaria, M.L.A., and Mr. Chhunnilal P. Shah, M.L.A., both former Ministers of Baroda State, Mr. Wamanrao Nitche, Speaker of the Baroda Assembly and Mr. Maganbhai Shankarbhai Patel, President of the Baroda District Congress Committee.

Mr. H. R. Gokhale, leader of the Baroda Socialist party also welcomed the decision.

PRAJA SINGH STAND

Mr. Bapalal Maganlal Haribhakti, President of the Baroda Rajya Praja Sangh, however, said "This is no justice", and asked for reconsideration of the decision. "Baroda people's views are before Delhi Government. They too require legal decision", he said.

Pratap Singh Quits Rulers' Union

NEW DELHI, April 14, (PTI): Mr. Pratap Singh Gaekwar, whose deposition from the Gadi of Baroda was announced today, has resigned from the Rulers' Union of which he is the President.

In his letter of resignation addressed to the Secretary of the Union, Raja of Sandur, today, the deposed Maharaja said: "In view of the situation now created I feel that I should not, and in fact I cannot, continue my present relations and association with the Rulers' Union, and, therefore, tender my resignation both as President and member of the Union and request you to get it accepted with immediate effect".

"M.G.'s" Advice To Princes

MANCHESTER, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): The Manchester Guardian today editorially expressed the view that the Indian Government was unlikely to have "more trouble" from the Indian Princes after its action concerning the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

This liberal paper suggested that the Princes should make a "graceful" departure by easy stages from contem-

porary history. Stating that the Maharaja had "challenged the legal right of the Government of India to merge his State with Bombay", the Manchester Guardian wrote: "The Government of India has struck back quickly. It is likely to have no more trouble from the Princes".

42 MILLIONS MORE IN 10 YEARS

(Continued from Page 12)

In Jammu and Kashmir State and also the tribal areas of Assam which were not enumerated, the population of India for an area of 1,221,000 square miles works out to 361.28 millions.

Comparative figures of density of population per square mile available in respect of some other countries are: China 123, Soviet Russia 23, the United States 50, Japan 579, Indonesia 108, Pakistan 210, Germany 506, United Kingdom 536, Brazil 15, Italy 397 and France 193.

In respect of all other Asian countries, the density is 61, all African countries 17, all other European countries 135, all other North American countries 10, all other South American countries 16 and Oceania four.

Addressing newsmen later, the Census Commissioner, Mr. R. A. Gopalaswamy, said that thanks to the "unintended help" received from the press, the census operations had been successful. People everywhere had shown interest in the work and the enumerators in many places, had taken "pride in their work".

He said that a difference of 6.1 per cent between the provisional and final totals would be accredited by him as excessive.

COMPLAINTS

As regards complaints of non-enumeration, the Census Commissioner assured that every such case would be investigated, and if any person had not been enumerated, the necessary correction would be made. But, he added, in many cases of alleged non-enumeration in New Delhi itself, he had checked and found the persons had really been enumerated and he was even able to furnish the complaints with full particulars about themselves.

Mr. Gopalaswamy expected the full census reports for the whole of the Indian Union to be out by the third quarter of 1951 while the state reports would be out earlier, by the end of the first quarter of 1952.

Mr. Gopalaswamy explained the low proportion of women in Delhi—716 females to 1,000 males—as being a common feature of all big industrial and urban areas. The figures for Bombay and Calcutta, he added, would also show a similar figure. The male population usually came to these places for livelihood and after settling there, brought the female members of their family. The proportion would be marked in the case of a growing city.

KRISHNA PRASAD FOR U. S.



Mr. Krishna Prasad, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs (right), photographed at New Delhi Airport before his departure for Tokyo en route to U.S.A., where he will attend the Rotary Convention to be held in May. With him is Mr. E. L. Jerath, who will act as D.G.P. & T. during his absence.

STRIKE IN SOVIET-CONTROLLED FIRM

Austrian Minister's Support

VIENNA, April 14 (PTI-Reuter). Nearly 300 workers of the Russian-controlled Teudloff Vamag engineering works here who went on strike despite Soviet threats have been promised the "sympathy and support of all Austrian workers by the Austrian Minister for Social Affairs, Karl Maisei."

The strike began yesterday when the Socialist President of the Works Council, Leopold Matzinger, was dismissed without notice by the Soviet Kommandatura for distributing the Socialist paper, "Fries Wort."

Matzinger refused to accept dismissal by a Russian police official but the order was repeated by the firm's Soviet General Director. As this was against Austrian law, the Works Council called a strike.

The Soviet authorities then threatened all Works Council members with a court martial unless the strike ended immediately.

The Austrian Socialist Party Central Committee declared that the dismissal is "an unheard of violation of democratic liberties."

THREE ARRESTED FOR BLACKMARKETING

AHMEDABAD, April 14 (PTI): Three persons—a pleader, a contractor and a police patel—were arrested early this morning at three different places in the district and marched to the Sabarmati Central Jail for detention under the Preventive Detention Act on the charge of blackmarketing in wheat. Similar action was taken two months ago against two persons who are still detained in jail.

Assassination Of Dr. Garg Condemned

(From Our Correspondent) ALLAHABAD, April 14: Over three hundred teachers of Allahabad at a meeting condemned the cold-blooded assassination of Dr. K. L. Garg, Principal Barasahi Degree College, Aligarh. The meeting resolved to urge the Government to make a thorough enquiry and trace out the culprits. It requested the Government to provide maintenance to the widow of the deceased and educate his children.

By another resolution the meeting condemned the assault on Ramasankar Tripathi, Principal Buddhi Intermediate College Deoria.

Peon Loses Staff's Salary

SANGLI, April 4, (PTI). A peon of the Educational Department was robbed of the entire staff salary of about Rs. 1,300, which he was carrying from Shirur to Mangalore, a village in South Sagar district, recently, according to a report received here.

The authorities have instituted an inquiry into the matter.

'PER CAPITA' INCOME IN BOMBAY STATE

Plight Of Average Earner

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE 'per capita' income for the year 1949-50 within the geographical boundaries of Bombay State has been placed at Rs. 245.3, according to a survey conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Bombay. The aggregate total within the State has been estimated at Rs. 881.37 crores.

The survey was undertaken to assess the income generated within the State and to study the extent to which various individual economic sectors contributed to the generation of this income. For the purpose of the survey, the Bureau classified the income groups into three, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary. The first includes income from agriculture, livestock, forests, mines and salt, but does not include fishing, which, according to the Bureau, is an important industry in the coastal towns and villages.

The secondary sector comprises net income from organised industries, wages and salaries plus trading profits in Government enterprises and net income from house property.

The tertiary sector includes net income from shops and establishments, less assessed profits in building and contracting, income from public services, professional incomes, domestic services and miscellaneous incomes such as of taxi-drivers.

LOW LEVEL

The Bureau in its survey points out that apart from the notable exceptions in the sphere of professional occupations of law, medicine, college teaching and aviation, the average income of an individual earner remains at a low level within a range of Rs. five hundred to Rs. 1,500.

The comparison of average incomes, according to the survey, throws considerable light on wage levels in various sectors. The survey shows that in the sector of organised industries, average annual earnings per worker are highest in textile industry, followed by engineering industry and paper-printing. In the sphere of shops and establishments, the payment level is highest in commercial establishments, particularly, insurance companies and banks, and lowest in the case of restaurant and eating houses and theatres.

Strike Doesn't Materialise

NAGPUR, April 14 (PTI): The one-day token strike in the State's Eleven textile mills, called for today by the Madhya Pradesh Textile Workers' Federation in protest against the non-grant of bonus for 1949-50, did not materialise.

SPEEDY FOOD AID TO INDIA URGED

NEW JERSEY, April 14 (UPI-APP): American Association of University Women last night adopted a resolution urging the Congress to vote immediately credits for wheat shipment to India.

WORLD POPULATION

LAKE SUCCESS, April 14, (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Secretariat has warned that there is a danger that the earth's population may outgrow the amount of available food.

A report issued last night gave a special survey of the world population and resources problem. It put the present population of the world at 2,400,000,000 with a natural increase of about 25,000,000 a year.

Use Of Agricultural Land For Non-Agricultural Purpose

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Government of Bombay has decided to take a very serious view of all unauthorised non-agricultural uses of agricultural lands and desires that in order to curb the habit of defying the law and orders of the Government, all offenders should be dealt with deterrently.

The Collectors have been requested to ask all the officers concerned including the village officers to see that cases of unauthorised non-agricultural uses of lands are detected and dealt with severely.

Construction Of Wells

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Government of Bombay has directed that in order to qualify for receiving the subsidy under the scheme for the construction and improvement of wells for irrigation purposes, all works which were started before July 1, last year, ought to be completed before June 30, this year.

Any work remaining incomplete by that date will not be eligible for subsidy, even though the other conditions laid down from time to time are fulfilled.

H. V. R. Iyengar For Andamans

NEW DELHI, April 14. Mr. H. V. R. Iyengar, Secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, will be leaving for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands next week on a fortnight's tour.

Mr. Iyengar will leave Madras on April 18 by "N.S. Delhi" for port Blair and is expected to return by one of the destroyers of the Indian Navy, which are now having routine exercises in the Bay of Bengal.

Princess Elizabeth Visits 'Boy's Town'

ROME, April 14, (PTI-Reuter). Princess Elizabeth visited today Rome's 'Boy's Town'—a special village for poor children on the scrubby, shack-lined outskirts of the capital.

Manipur Administration

IMPHAL (Manipur), April 14 (PTI): Ten members of the Manipur State Advisory Council have submitted a memorandum to the Government of India regarding the interim government of the State.

The memorandum suggests that the present Advisory Council should be allowed to remain till it was replaced by an elected body. It also demanded five ministers for the State, three for the valley and two for the hills, elected or selected by the present Advisory Council, subject to the approval of the Government of India.

Punitive Police In Manipur

IMPHAL, April 14 (PTI): Six villagers in the eastern part of Manipur have been declared to be in a "disturbed and dangerous state" and the State Government has decided to post an additional police force in the area at the cost of the villagers concerned.

ADMINISTRATION OF RAJGHAT SAMADHI

Bill In Parliament

NEW DELHI, April 14 (PTI): Mr. S. N. Buragohain, Deputy Minister for Works, Production and Supply, introduced in Parliament today a bill seeking to ensure the "proper maintenance, preservation and administration of the Rajghat Samadhi, the shrine built in memory of the Father of the Nation."

The bill proposes to establish with certain powers of a committee consisting of seven members, of whom four will be non-officials. The chairman of the committee will be nominated by the Central Government.

The statement of objects says that the committee will do "all things reasonable and necessary to ensure that the Rajghat Samadhi is properly maintained, controlled and administered. It shall organise and regulate periodical functions at the Samadhi such as "sarvodaya" day, Friday prayers and Gandhi Jayanti."

Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry introduced a bill with the object of extending the period of protection of certain industries, namely, preserved fruits, artificial silk and cotton and artificial silk mixed fabrics and pic-kers used in textile industries upto December 31, 1952. With respect to the last two industries, no change has been made in the existing rates of duty.

As regards preserved fruits, it is explained, there are seven tariff items relating to food products which are subject to protective duties. Protection will be continued in respect of five items but withdrawn in respect of two.

REDUCTIONS

The effects of the amendments on the rates of duty regarding these items will be:

1. In respect of fruits in syrup items No. 20 (3), 20 (8) and 20 (9) the standard rate will be reduced from 60 per cent to 36 per cent ad valorem. Preferential rates would be suitably adjusted.

2. For fruits candied and crystallised and jams and jellies and marmalades, items No. 8 (3) and 20 (4) the rate will be reduced from 80 per cent to 40 per cent ad valorem.

3. In case of fruit juices, squashes cordials, syrups, item Nos. 20 (1) and 20 (5) protection will be withdrawn and the standard rate will be reduced from 40 per cent to 36 per cent ad valorem which was the rate of revenue duty before protection was given.

COLOURED VOTERS WANT TO BE HEARD

CAPETOWN, April 14 (PTI Reuter): South Africa's coloured voters, opposed to the Government's proposed Separate Representation of Voters' Bill want to state their case before Parliament.

A petition asking leave to be heard at the bar of the House has been submitted on their behalf by a United Party member, Mr. R. J. Du Toit. The bill seeks to provide for the removal of coloured voters from the common voters' roll and for separate representation for them by Europeans in Parliament and by Europeans or "Coloureds" in Cape Provincial Council.

Manganese Plant To Be Set Up In Orissa

NEW DELHI, April 14 (PTI): A manganese plant estimated to cost over Rs. one crore will soon be set up in Orissa by an American firm to smelt a minimum of 25,000 tons of ferro-manganese annually. It is learnt.

This follows successful conclusion of negotiations between the Government of India and Brainard International Company of the United States. The factory is expected to be completed by the end of 1952.

Sir Mirza Ismail

LONDON, April 14 (PTI): Sir Mirza Ismail, newly appointed United Nations representative in Indonesia for technical assistance, flies to Lake Success tomorrow for consultations. Sir Mirza Ismail will spend a week or ten days in New York but will return to Bangalore before leaving for Indonesia about the middle of May.

Tamil New Year Celebrations

MATUNGA, Saturday. Children of the Municipal Tamil School at Matunga celebrated the Tamil New Year today by staging a music and dance performance. About five hundred children participated in the days function.

Mr. A. S. Bhargava, General Manager of the Press Trust of India, presided.

Reshuffle Of Nepali Cabinet Likely

SEQUEL TO KHATMANDU DISTURBANCES

RADICAL changes in the administrative set up of Nepal, and possibly a reshuffle of the Cabinet itself, may result from two prolonged Cabinet meetings held since Thursday's disturbances in the capital, according to informed circles here.

The first of these meetings was called by King Tribhuvan on Thursday evening, when measures to restore peace and order in Khatmandu was the main subject of discussion. Prime Minister Mohun Shumsher did not attend the meeting as he was reported to be indisposed then.

The Cabinet held a second meeting yesterday, lasting continuously for ten hours, and attended by the Prime Minister.

The city has been quiet since yesterday morning, but arrests of those suspected to be concerned in Thursday's disturbances continue to be made. Thirty-five persons, including many Ranas, have been arrested so far. Meanwhile, some promotions in the Nepal Army have been announced, but it is not known if these are an outcome of the Cabinet discussions or were made in the normal course.

RAID DETAILS

The following account of the raid on Mr. Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala's house by members of the Gorkha Dal, after

they had released their leader Bharat Shumsher, was given by the Home Minister to the PTI.

"At about 2 p.m. on Thursday" Mr. Koirala said, "while I was having some important discussions with the Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. Ganeshman Singh, I was informed of a violent mob trying to enter my compound, shouting slogans that they would kill me. They were all members of the Gorkha Dal, carrying their party flags, and shouting anti-democratic government slogans."

"Before the police could be called in, the mob entered my bed room, where all my family members, besides some friends, and members of my staff had collected. The mob rushed forward shouting that they would kill me. I opened fire with my revolver, and one member of the mob was killed and another injured. The mob fell back and we got time to reinforce ourselves with guns and other arms. It was a very critical period but the police arrived and we were rescued."

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BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

Medical Directory 1st Edition is ready for sale Price Rs. 3/-. Send advance No V. P. Advertisements and details for 2nd Edition free. Indian Doctor Barnala (Patla). (2538)

MISCELLANEOUS

For Sale:—Frisian Girl Milk Powder; Merck's Penicillin, German Ink Blue, and other dyestuffs Manox Chinese Blue—Hansraj Vishram & Co., 2A Armenian Street, Calcutta. (8A)

Mr. Alwin A. Fegradoc, late Mechanical Engineer, Blackwoods India Ltd., 2, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, will receive news of interest to him by communicating with the advertiser. Box No. 7 "Bombay Chronicle"

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following temporary posts for the office of the Government Architect and Town Planner, Bihar Patna, and should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th April, 1951. Candidates should furnish full details as to their qualifications, experiences, age etc. along with copies of the certificates and testimonials. Deserving candidates could be considered for higher initial start in their respective scales and shall carry the usual cost of living allowance as admissible under the rules.

(1) ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN—(3 Posts)—Scale Rs. 175-12-235-EB-15-400.

Qualifications required—The candidates should be trained upto the Intermediate grade in a recognised School of Architecture and have had suitable experience in architectural design and drafting work in Architects' offices. Experienced candidates without professional qualifications may, however, be considered for these posts after a competitive test.

(2) TOWN PLANNING ECONOMIST—Scale Rs. 150-10-250-EB-15-350.

(The scale of pay is likely to be revised).

Qualification—A good M. A. degree in Economics or Geography with aptitude for research. He should be intelligent, should have interest in post war reconstruction and planning problems and should have ability to write lucid reports.

(3) OVERSEER—Scale Rs. 100-5-130-6-190-EB-10-250.

Qualification—The candidates should be an Upper Subordinate in Civil Engineering from any recognised Engineering Institute. Preference shall be given to those who have experience in surveying Municipal engineering and construction of buildings and roads.

(9973)

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RAILWAY AMALGAMATION FOR UNIFIED SYSTEM

Ayyangar Opens First Regrouping In South

MADRAS, April 14 (PTI).

THE Southern Railway, the first integrated railway system under the six-zone regrouping plan of Indian railways, was inaugurated by Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Minister of Railways and Transport here today.

The new system is formed by the amalgamation of the three railways, the Madras and Southern Maharashtra, the South Indian and the Mysore State Railways.

Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar said that the amalgamation would immediately release for better utilisation, equipment and resources which had laid partly immobilised in the individualised working of separate units.

Mr. Ayyangar indicated the possibility of locating a new railway factory for building all steel non-telescopic coaches at a place on the Southern Railway, probably Golden rock.

HISTORY TRACED

Tracing the history of railways in India, Mr. Ayyangar said "it was from Madras that, 120 years ago, the first proposal in India for rail construction, a 150-mile line along the embankment of the Cauvery, from Cauverypatnam to Caroor, to be worked with animal drawn vehicles, was put forward. Four years later, in 1836, a more ambitious 862 mile line for steam traction was proposed for connecting Madras with Bombay via Walajunagar, Arcot, Nellore, Bangalore, Bellary and Poona. The alignment was even approved, but did not materialise quickly. The first line of railway in this part of the country commenced working only 25 years later.

"Through many vicissitudes, during the last century three railways established themselves and developed to the dimensions which we see today, namely, the Madras and Southern Maharashtra, the Mysore and the South Indian Railways.

"We are now amalgamating these three lines into one Southern Railway which will be an integrated, unified system serving an area of about 20,000 sq. miles—population of about 84 million. A unification of this nature has been long overdue. It was demanded in the interests of the public almost 50 years ago. It should have been effected much earlier. Its consummation today should be welcome to everybody who has been looking forward to it these many years.

THE BENEFITS

On the benefits of amalgamation, Mr. Ayyangar said, "the amalgamation of the three railways into a unified system will immediately release for better utilisation, equipment and resources which had laid partly immobilised in the individualised working of separate units. This should lead to increased handling capacity for dealing with the present growing volume of traffic.

"A unified system avoids the easy temptation to prefer profits making to public utility. The irksome formalities to which the community is often subjected to when having to deal with a number of separate administrations should be greatly minimised under a single unified supervision and control.

He called for a change in the outlook and performance of the staffs that were working on the three different railways. The narrower loyalties of the past, he said, would naturally have to be replaced by a wider loyalty in the future.

As far as employee-management relationship, Mr. Ayyangar said, "the relationship between management and workers must be intimate and a method should be devised for bringing them together at intervals in joint conferences, at which confidences are freely exchanged between the two and the opportunity is given to each to understand the mind of the other.

SANTHANAM'S SPEECH

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State, speaking at the inauguration, said that one of the cardinal objectives of the plan of regrouping was that each zone should be an all India unit in all respects and be entirely free from every kind of local prejudice. Referring to the regrouping plan, Mr. Santhanam said, "though the result appears simple, two years of anxious thought and exhaustive discussion have contributed to this result.

QUICKER TRANSIT

Mr. Santhanam, later told a news conference here that the integration of various railways into six zones would bring about better clearance and quicker transit in the entire Indian railway system.

The Minister said that with the integration of the three southern rail-

ways today, they proposed to run a daily through service from Trichinopoly to Bangalore and a tri-weekly service between Poona and Belgaum. For the quicker transit of goods from principal stations in the south to north, they also proposed to introduce "nominated loading and through vans system" shortly.

This meant that on certain days, vans would be loaded to particular stations, he said.

The Minister said they also proposed to abolish one of the two terminal taxes charged by the railway and port authorities on all imports and exports.

The next railways to be integrated, Mr. Santhanam said, was the western zone consisting of metre gauge sections, B. B. and C. I. Jodhpur, Jaipur and Rajasthan railways. This would take place within six months, he said.

The Minister said they were now considering the introduction of a weekly Janatha Express from Madras to Calcutta and also a daily Janatha service to Bombay.

Mr. F. C. Badhwar, Chairman Railway Board, said India would have to import some coaches and engines from abroad for a few more years. They had already placed orders for 250 coaches from Germany and 150 engines from other countries.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

President Rajendra Prasad, in a message on the occasion of the inauguration of the Southern Railway, hoped the completion of the process of integration of railways would herald "a new era of prosperity and efficiency for the railways and better facilities for trade and the travelling public of the country".

Prime Minister Nehru in a message said: "Whatever achievements or lack of achievement our Government may have to its credit or discredit, I think I can say with full assurance that the improvement in the railway system in India is one of the outstanding achievements of the Government.

90 VIET-MINH MEN KILLED

HANOI, April 14 (PTI-Reuters):—French Union forces sweeping through pockets of Viet-Minh guerilla resistance near Phuly, about 28 miles south of Hanoi, the Tonkin capital, have killed ninety and taken 300 prisoners, French Army headquarters here stated today.

Guerilla attacks on villages inside the Tonkin delta rice bowl bridgehead were continuing.

Paratroops seeking 800 Chinese, reported to have crossed from Yunnan province into Indo-China on April 1, have still not found them.

Thana District Local Board Reconstituted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has ordered the dissolution of the District Local Board, Thana, with effect from April 20, with a view to reconstituting that body in view of the abolition of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board.

The reconstituted Board will consist of 50 members. The old Board consisted of 48 members. The new members will hold office for one year.

Prohibition Cases

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 449 cases, arrested 139 persons and seized 175 gallons of illicit liquor, 7,927 gallons of wash and 46 gallons of foreign liquor during the week ended April 5 last.

Won The Bet, But Died Later

LONDON, April 14 (UPA): On a wager, a 36-year-old bachelor in Moga, India, ate 40 loaves of bread and four pounds of molasses washed down with two gallons of buttermilk, according to press reports today.

He won the bet, but he died two hours later, the reports said.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Over 13,000 bags of foodgrains were collected during the levy day celebrations held on grand scale in 3 villages in the Satara North district.

Get-Rich-Quick Plan Foiled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A novel method of "getting-rich-quick" was adopted by forty-year old Shiv Ram Shaligram, an employee of a commercial firm, police said today.

The Princess Street Police, arrested him yesterday. They said that the accused, who was asked to cash a cheque of Rs. 10,000 by his employer Messrs. Bhajdas Mowji and Company and instructed him to hand over the amount to another firm at Zaveri Bazar, came back and said that his pocket had been cut and an amount of Rs. 9,000 removed.

He is also stated to have handed over Rs. 1,000 to the firm and said that that amount was saved because he had kept in another pocket.

Accompanied by the director of the firm, Shaligram went to the Princess Street Police station yesterday afternoon and lodged a complaint. The Police found that his pocket had been cut.

But on the same night, the police carried out a search of the place where the accused sleeps and discovered the entire amount of Rs. 9,000 in currency notes. They also found a blade which is said to have been used by the accused to cut his pocket. He was arrested and produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate today. He has been remanded.

TWO STABBED IN FREE FIGHT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two persons were stabbed in a free fight between groups of Kolis and Christians at Dharavi, last night. They were both removed to a hospital for treatment. Later several persons were arrested by the police in this connection.

Long-standing enmity is said to be the cause of the fight in which aerated water bottles, lathis, and other lethal weapons are said to have been freely used.

Worker Stabbed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Laxman Narayan Masruker, a 32-year-old mill worker, was stabbed at Aimal Merwanji Street, Parel last night by some unknown persons. He was immediately removed to K.E.M. Hospital, but died on the way.

Protest Strike Against Ice Price Rise

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As a mark of their protest against raising of the prices of ice by the Ice Syndicate from Annas 8 per 100 lbs. to Rs. 2-8 per 100 lbs., the hotel-keepers of Bombay will go on a token strike April 27.

A decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of the representatives of different association of hotel-keepers of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Hotels' Federation held at Raj Mahal Restaurant, Kalbadevi Road this evening.

The meeting also decided to boycott the purchase of ice from the Syndicate, pending the settlement of the dispute regarding ice prices.

FOUR MORE SHIPS WITH WHEAT AND RICE

BOMBAY, April 14.

Two food ships from overseas arrived in Bombay port today. s.s. Aliki brought 5,900 tons of American wheat for Bombay, and will proceed to Cochin later on to discharge the balance of the foodgrain. s.s. Bharat Sena brought 5,100 tons of Australian wheat for Bombay and will proceed to Okha port in Saurashtra to discharge the balance.

s.s. Bharat Lakshmi and s.s. Saraswati have already discharged 900 and 700 tons of rice respectively from Pakistan for allocation to various regions.

Police Chief Resumes Duty

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. M. Chudasama, Commissioner of Police, Bombay resumed work today after a week's leave.

The report appearing in a section of the Press that he intended to proceed on long leave is incorrect.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope on writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. ARINIVASACHARIAR THAPQ. NIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 12.

Ban On Rubber Exports

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The Government today ordered a ban on the export of rubber tyres and tubes of all varieties. The order becomes effective April 19.
This order of the Export Controller supersedes all previous notices in connection with the export of rubber tyres and tubes.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, April 14.	
120 Ready Japan	9 0 0
150 Ready Japan	9 4 0
120 Ready Italy	8 8 0
150 Ready Italy	9 1 0
150 D. Box April	1825
150 D. Box May	1840

Indian Cotton Figures

Export by Rail from 1st September 1950 to 12th April 51, 238,864 Bales. Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1950 to 12th April 1951, 90,135 (49,013). Same period last year 64,620 Bales. Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th April 1951, 41,783 Bales. Same time last year 32,463 Bales.

Calcutta Stocks Firm

CALCUTTA April 14: The undertone remained firm and steady round all sections with business on a fair scale. Following are today's final transactions upto 1.00 p.m.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three percent Govt Paper 92 1/2; three percent Loan 1963/65 96 1/4; three percent Loan 1970/75 94 1/8.
BANKS: Hindustan Commercial 15 1/8; Imperial Pully Paid 1930/- et.
COTTONS: Elgin Mills 19 1/8; Kesoram 30 1/2; New Victoria Ordy 3 1/4; Dillo Pref 4 1/2.
COALS: Amalgamated 36 1/8; Bengal 63 1/2; Bharat Colliery 77 1/2; Central India 8 1/2; Barrukar 17 1/8; Dhomo Main 20 1/4; New Beerbhoom 23 1/8; Panch Valley 22 1/8; S. L. Sendra 32 1/2; Ranee-gunge 10 1/4; Samia Colliery 8 1/4; Talcher 3 1/4.
JUTES: Agarpara 25 1/2; Anglo-India 41 1/2; Auckland 18 1/2; Bally 32 1/2; Barnagore 29 1/2; Champdany 22 1/2; S. Lot. Budge Budge 28 1/2; S. C. Vietot 33 1/2; India 25 1/2; Delta 33 1/2; Howrah 41 1/2; Kamarkhaty 36 1/2; Kankharrah 26 1/2; Kinnison 27 1/2; S. National 36 1/2; Orient 34 1/2; Presidency 8 1/2; Reliance 29 1/2; Lawrence 22 1/2.
ENGINEERING: Braithwaite and Co. 10 1/2; Jessop and Co. 21 1/2; Indian Iron and Steel 38 1/2; Kumardhams Eng 10 1/2; National Iron 7 1/4; Marshalls 10 1/2; Textile Machinery 8 1/2; Steel Corp 28 1/2.
MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 3 1/2; Tavoy Tin 1 1/2; Assam Bengal Cement 9 1/2; Calcutta Electric 16 1/2; Sone Valley Cement 7 1/2; Aluminium Corp 8 1/2; Bararee Coke 25 1/4; BIC 11; Dunlop Rubber 33 1/2; Indian Cables 24 1/2; Jardine Henderson 17 1/4; CT National Tobacco 20 1/4; Roh-tas Industry 7 1/2; British Burma Petrol 11 1/4; Shree Gopal Paper 15 1/2; Tita-gur Paper 39 1/2; Midnapore Zamin-dary 6 1/2; Assam Saws 10 1/4; India General Navg 137 1/2; India Steamship 8 1/2.

Calcutta Markets

CALCUTTA, April 14.
Produce market quiet but steady. Unseeded ready 33/-; Sellers forward 33/-.
JUTE: Market quiet. First marks ready 490/-; April 490/-; May 490/-; Dundee ready 500/-; April 500/-; Lightening marks ready 480/-; April 480/-; all sellers.
HESSIANS: Market steady. Ready nine porters 87/-; eleven porters 115/-; April nine porters 87/-; Eleven porters 115/-; May nine porters 86 1/8; eleven porters 114/-; heavy goods market steady. Heavy coes green striped ready 268/-; heavy coes plain ready 269/-; B. Twills ready 265/-; A. Twills ready 317/-; DW flour bags ready 268/-.
SHELLAC: The market was dull and inactive today. Pure TW ready 141/-; buyers April 141/-; value 140/-; sellers arrivals of shellac by rail during March totalled 875 tons shipment of shellac during April till the 12th totalled 10132 packages.
Czech Prime Minister Antonin Zapotocky on Friday condemned "utter negligence" which he said had led to failings in Czechoslovak nationalised industries.

AMERICAN MARKETS

TRADE BUYING IN N.Y. COTTON MARKET

Expanding Wall Street Firm With Volume

NEW YORK, April 13.
Cotton moved higher comparatively in a thin market on trade buying nearby July on Commission House and New Orleans demand for forwards evidently reflecting increasing talk of boll and weevil threat this year. There were scattered hedges and liquidation and supplies of bulk had limited offerings.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 14.

The local bullion market was quiet today under moderate liquidation. The future course of prices entirely depends upon the offtake and Korean news.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 200/14 and improved at Rs. 201/2 on moderate buying but later declined at Rs. 199/12 on increased long liquidation. Ready Mint silver was placed at Rs. 200/6 and Spot Bullion was quoted at Rs. 199/8.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 118/1 and after improved at Rs. 118/3 declined at Rs. 117/10 and stood at Rs. 117/14. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 118/2 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 79/4.

Final closing quotations were as under:-
Ready silver Rs. 200 4 0
Forward 200 6 0
Ready gold 118 2 0
Forward 118 0 0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 14.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. The general feeling was bullish and privately Tata Steel Debits after being quoted at Rs. 2117/8 declined at Rs. 2107/8. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 39/1.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, April 14.

2-1/4% 1954	78 14
2-1/2% 1950	99 10
2-1/2% 1951	94 2 0
2-3/4% 1952	95 8 0
2-3/4% 1950	96 8 0
2-3/4% 1956	90 8 0
3 p.c. 1956 Con.	92 14 0
3% 1951/54	100 9 0
3% 1953/55	101 1 0
3% 1957	100 4 0
3% 1959/61	98 8 0
3% 1963/65	96 12 0
3% 1966/68	96 3 0
3% 1964	96 14 0
3% 1970/75	94 6 0
4% 1950/70	108 4 0
4-1/2% 1955/60	108 2 0
5-1/2% 1954/59	103 9 0
4-1/2%	111 6 0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3% Bombay 1952	97 2 0
3% Bombay 1960	98 0 0
2-3/4% U.P. 1951	96 0 0
2-3/4% Madras 1951	96 0 0
2% Bombay 1955	100 8 0
2% Bombay 1958	99 4 0
2% Punjab 1953	100 4 0
2% Madras 1952/53	100 4 0
2% U.P. 1953	100 8 0
2% C.P. 1953	100 8 0
2% N.W.F. 1952	111 0 0
2% U.P. 1951/53	100 4 0
3% B.P.T. 1970	105 14 0
4% Bom. Muni	108 0 0
5% Bombay muni 1959	112 0 0
6% Bombay muni 1954	100 0 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 14.

GROUNDNUTS	
Rhandesh quality	Rs. 50 4 0
Madras	50 6 0
Bold	49 0 0
April-May	49 2 0
June-July	50 12 0

LINSKED	
Bold	44 4 0
Satna	42 8 0
April-May	44 9 0
June-July	45 9 0

CASTORSEEDS	
Ready	51 0 0
May	241 0 0
September	244 0 0

OILS	
Groundnuts:	
Local Mills	27 4 0
Upcountry R P	26 11 0
April	26 11 0
May	26 11 0

Netaji Married An Austrian

CALCUTTA, April 14, (PTI): Mrs. Bibhabati Bose, widow of the late Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, has confirmed the marriage of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose with Emile Schenkl an Austrian in Germany in 1942. Mrs. Bose said she and her husband met Netaji's wife in Vienna in December 1944.
She said, "During our stay in Vienna my husband asked Mrs. Subhas C. Bose to come to India with her daughter. The latter however, expressed her desire to defer her visit to India till she could come here in the company of Netaji or join her husband in India. It goes without saying that Mrs. Subhas Bose firmly believes that Netaji is alive."

Party To Sabnis

BOMBAY April 14.

Mr. V. P. Sabnis, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Finance Department, retired today after thirty years service in the Secretariat.
He was given a warm sendoff by Mr. P. V. R. Rau, Secretary to Government in the Finance Department and other members of the staff.

London Money Market

LONDON, April 14 (PTI-Reuters): The first of bi-monthly ministry of health disbursements only partly offset shortage of funds in London's Money Market during past week.
Outside calling was substantial and much money was needed for treasury deposit receipts. Supplies of fresh credits improved as the week ended, with banks as buyers of moderate amounts new bills. Official assistance had to be obtained on several occasions before books could be balanced.
Bank of England returns showed a decrease of 3.4 million Sterling in active note circulation, first contraction since middle February this year.
Applications for 250 million Sterling treasury bills totalled 35,195,000 Sterling of which 250 million were allotted at the average rate of ten Shillings 2.67 Pence per cent.
Next week 240 million Sterling treasury bills offered and treasury deposit receipts 25 million Sterling at 154 days.

Latest London Quotations

LONDON, April 14.
Exchanges India 1/5.94, to 1/6.06. New York on India official 21.90 free 21.63 to 21.84. Discounts Bank bills three months 11/14, per cent six months 7/4, per cent.
Electrolytic copper £210 lead foreign £160 tin spot 1155 buyers £1195 sellers three months £2127-1/2, buyers £2130 sellers Pig Iron Scottish foundry number three delivered Grangemouth 240/2, Castorseed Bombay £120 Linseed Calcutta £79 June/July quoted all C and F terms per ton. London silver spot and forward both 71-1/2d.

Karachi Markets

KARACHI, April 14.

Cotton market was dull and easy owing to total absence of export demand and tired stockholders pressing. Cottonseeds steady on local mills buyers.

Current quotations cottons: regginced 280-F 124/125 NT 115/ L&S 115/ four F 110/ Desi 83/95 new crop NT October 98/ cottonseeds 6/14 gold 92/.

Singapore Gold Price

NEW YORK, April 13 (UPA): The official price of gold in the Singapore market was today quoted at 88 dol. 146 per Chinese Tael of 1-1/3 ounces avoirdupois whereas in the free market the rate was quoted at 88 dol. 210.
Gold merchants said that the recent rubber boom caused a gold buying spree and it is believed that considerable smuggling from Hong Kong is going on.
The Government has been making efforts to crack down on goldsmiths buying illegal gold from smugglers, but so far has not been successful.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER	
Previous Closing	39.70
Today's Opening	39.70
Difference	+3
Today's Closing	39.72
Difference	+2

Wall Street Market

Stocks were firmly in the saddle with the composite average approaching the 1951 high in an expanding volume of trading. The general optimism was ascribed in some quarters to the belief that knowledgeable operators have already begun to discount the possibility of a political swing to the right following the dismissal of General MacArthur. Gains upto a dollar or more were liberally distributed with good corporate news prospects finding ready response. At noon the averages were Industrials 253.29 and rails 83.08.

Stocks advanced further in the afternoon led by oil with the buying enthusiasm undiminished. Gains were up to two dollars mostly with industrial average at the end of fourth hour about 1-1/2 points below 1951 peak and the trading volume was more than half a million shares better than yesterday. Standard oil newpersey gained 2-1/2 dollars on anticipation of next weeks 1950 report. A few stocks were pushed ahead to gains of three points or more while most of the others finished at earlier highs. The session closed firm.

Chicago Grains Market

Chicago grains turned firm early reflecting the coldweather over the south-west winter wheat belt and continued rain in the midwest. Prices eventually eased under profit-taking, attracted by the recent advance, together with selling based on the forecast of some what warmer weather for the main south western wheat area. Export dealings in the United States grains, were reported limited to cargo grains to Denmark.

LONDON TIN PRICES

LONDON, April 13 (UPA): The tin market slumped today to the January level.

Spot tumbled 47-1/2 sterling to 1167-1/2 while three months fell 20 sterling to 1,137-1/2. The turnover was 150 tons of which 40 were for cash.

Noon closing prices were: SPOT—buyers, 1.165; sellers 1.170; business 1.170.

THREE MONTHS—buyers 1.135 sellers, 1.140, business 1.160 to 1.135. SETTLEMENT—1.170.

In the afternoon session the following were closing prices: SPOT—buyers 1.155, sellers 1.165; business 1.165.

THREE MONTHS—buyers 1.127-1/2 sellers 1.130; business 1.140 to 1.127-1/2.

TURNOVER—150 tons of which only five were for cash.

New York Tin Unchanged

NEW YORK, April 13 (UPA): The price of ready tin remained unchanged today at 147 cents per pound.
CASTOR SEEDS—Castor seed prices remained unchanged today at 36 1/2 dol. 290 for Brazil.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

Congress Party Discipline

THE Prime Minister's observations in regard to criticisms of his Government, the Congress Resolution on Party discipline and Acharya Kripalani's rejoinder to the Congress Resolution constitute the mixed bag for the week in Capital.

The Congress Resolution in its cold logic, is like a first lesson in Parliamentary democracy. Just as party system is 'sine qua non' to a parliamentary democracy, so party discipline is 'sine qua non' to any party system. Parliamentary democracy is like a football match in which the party in opposition constantly wrestles with the party in power for securing a goal.

The players of a team may have differences with their Captain, but while they are on the field, it is unthinkable for anyone of them to side with the opposition by putting a ball into his own goal or give expression to his point of view against his own side.

That is exactly what Congress Working Committee did in directing all the Congress Members against their criticism of their party or Government in the presence of opposition.

It did not shut out criticism of the Party or of the Government. What it said was that the sole forum for this criticism was the Congress Committee or the Party itself.

One wonders whether Acharya Kripalani would permit open criticism of his own party by his own party members. Much against the advice of the then moderates and constitutionalists, Congress, thirty years ago destroyed the respect for Law. The Congress Governments are now reaping their own harvest. So may be with the controversy over individual freedom of a Congressman. If a person loves his liberty of conscience and individual freedom, he need not join a party. He becomes a part of a machine, as soon as he joins a party and has to abide by the rules and regulations of the party. Acharya Kripalani's conception of a party would reduce the Congress to the late Mr. Jinnah's one-time Independent Party in the Central Assembly, members of which had not only the freedom of speech but also the freedom of vote. No Government could remain in office for a week, if members of its party enjoyed such freedom.

The present difficulties are largely due to the absence of a party in Opposition and an illusion that the Congress is another name for India. The Congress leaders still refuse to reorganise their organisation on purely party lines. They, likewise have shown no great interest in Parliamentary Democracy. For, instead of encouraging an Opposition party, they have been asserting that there was no need for a second party. That may be the Congress conception of democracy, but it is certainly not Parliamentary Democracy. And so long, the Congress leaders remain hostile to a two-party system, they would never be able to enforce effective discipline in their own ranks. This is obvious because in the absence of an Opposition, which lies in wait to wrest the reins

HOW DEMOCRACY WORKS IN BRITAIN

Plight Of Lawns And Gardens At The Capital

of office, the psychology of risk of losing power is lacking.

CONGRESSMEN IN PARLIAMENT WOULD THINK A GREAT DEAL BEFORE EXPOSING ANY "SCANDALS", IF THEY KNEW THAT THEIR DISCLOSURES WOULD TURN OUT THEIR PARTY FROM OFFICE.

A case of kicking-a-ball-into-one's-own-goal came to light during debate on Rehabilitation Ministry's demand. A Congress member disclosed that, on receiving a letter from Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, he visited a place in Delhi to find highly insanitary conditions of living. Mrs. Nehru, has the status of an official in the Secretariat.

According to Lobbies she did not tell the Ministry of the grievance of certain displaced persons, but wrote a letter to a member of Parliament instead.

When questioned by the Ministry she said that she was an honorary worker and was not bound by the Service Rules and Regulations. No comments are necessary.

British Example

There is yet another angle. The British constitutional history is the history of struggle for wresting power by the House of Commons from the British King. Before the evolution of Cabinet system, it was the House of Commons which by criticism controlled the Executive, namely the King. Under modern conditions, it has fallen to the opposition to discharge what was regarded before the institution of Cabinet Government as the primary function of the House as a whole; the control by criticism of the Executive.

Uncontrolled, Executive has the tendency to become totalitarian. Criticism is the only method of control.

This control is effective if there is an effective opposition. It is weak, if the Opposition is ineffective. Cabinet Government will become a grand illusion, if there is no Opposition.

And if the Congress Rulers do not like a second Party, they are angling for dictatorship in the interest of democracy control over the Executive, through criticism by the whole House is, therefore, inevitable.

PARTY RULES CAN APPLY IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE PARTY.

IF CONGRESS AND INDIA ARE

TO REMAIN ONE AND THE SAME THING, THERE WILL HAVE TO BE PARTIES WITHIN THE CONGRESS AS WELL.

Squander-Mania

The Finance Minister described the Estimates Committee as an ally of his Ministry. It is upto the Committee to live up to Finance Ministers' expectations.

The Committee in its fourth report has called a halt to the squandermania of the Central Public Works Department. In 1939-40 this Department had one Chief Engineer, four Superintending Engineers and 17 Executive Engineers. In 1944-45 this number for the United India rose to three Executive Engineers, 10 Superintending Engineers and 66 Executive Engineers. In 1951-52 the strength of this Department for Divided India is three Chief Engineers, 18 Superintending Engineers and 17 Executive Engineers. Total officer strength of the Department is 95 and that of the establishment 1,358, with a total budget provision of Rs. 40,00,000. In order to compare it with a State setup account shall have to be taken of the Road and Irrigation Organisations maintained by the Government of India. The Roads Organisation consists of one Chief Engineer, 61 Officers and 258 non-Gazetted Staff maintained in 1951-52 at a total cost of Rs. 11,64,000.

The Irrigation Branch has one Chief Engineer, with the rank of a Secretary. His Organisation is called the Central Water-power Irrigation Navigation Commission, which has three members, one Secretary, one Assistant consulting Engineer, eight Directors, nine Deputy Directors, 12 Assistant Directors, 20 extra-Assistant Directors, three Executive Engineers, Five Assistant Executive Engineers, four Assistant Engineers, two Chief Research Officers, eight Research Officers and eleven Assistant Research Officers. This is exclusive of the Staff employed on the various projects.

In 1939, the Public Works Department looked after the Government Estate. There is now a separate Estate Office maintained at a cost of Rs. 10,58,300.

Proposed 'Axe'

The Estimates Committee has not yet examined the Road and Irrigation Organisations. As for the Central Public Works Department, it has recommended a reduction of thirty per cent in all ranks of Engineering Staff, of one Superintending Engineer and one Executive Engineer in the Central Electrical Circles of the Public Works Department and the abolition of the Estate Office.

The Committee's these recommendations, if accepted, would save Rs. 35 lakhs annually.

The Committee's observations and recommendations in regard to the Horticulture Division of the Central Public Works Department, will, however, be read with general regret. The Division is responsible for the maintenance of parks, bungalow gardens, forest ridges etc. in Delhi. The Division consist of one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, four S.D.O's, 22 Section Officers and 1978 Malles. Its budget provision amounts to Rs. 2,12,000 a year.

Plight Of Lawns And Gardens

The Committee refers to complaints that the standard of maintenance work had fallen considerably. "While the actual cause is not known", the Committee asserted that "the present system whereby Malles are employed, paid and supervised by the Government and are not responsible to the tenants for the work is the

main cause for the deterioration in the work". The Committee recommends that the tenants should be made responsible for looking after the lawns and gardens in their houses and they should bear the entire cost of maintenance. "The officers to whom bungalows are normally allotted are in a position to maintain their gardens in a reasonably good standard. While allotting a house a condition should be attached that he would maintain the garden in a proper manner". The Committee anticipates that its recommendation would save Rs. 1,59,000 a year.

The Committee, it will be seen has resolutely refused to probe into the cases of falling standards of maintenance.

Here are some of them:—

1. The misconceived notions of democracy under which a Minister makes himself approachable to all and sundry and often interferes with disciplinary action taken by his own staff. It has become impossible for a supervisor to enforce discipline or get for the tax-payer the worth of his money. Work ahrd is a slogan which lacks enforcement.

2. The Labour leaders have completed the rot. Their sole concern is to secure higher and higher wages for lesser and lesser work. And they are always ready to call for a strike.

3. General apathy verging on dislike of the average tenant for things beautiful, and clean. An average tenant is simply not interested in lawns and gardens.

Two instances should illustrate the point.

A Congressman while he was a Minister of State had converted his lawn into a farm on which he was growing wheat and corn. Though he was a vegetarian, he was keeping a poultry farm. Trees were chopped off and their wood was stalked on the roof. Beautiful plants were allowed to wither away so that onions beet-root and radish could flourish.

A Brigadier in New Delhi keeps three buffaloes, which have devastated the whole of shrubbery. Repeated warning by the horticulture Department have had no effect on him so far. As I recently stated, the tenants, including the Honourable Ministers are more interested in cattle than in lawns and gardens. Unlike the pre-independence days, the tenants get almost everything free. And yet the standards are going down because Government Malles are used to run private errands.

Likely Outcome

The Estimates Committee thinks that deterioration in standards of maintenance is due to the fact that tenants have no control over the Malles. The standards of maintenance of the houses have also fallen low in recent years, and on the same analogy, the tenants should be given vested interest in the house property.

A Malles costs Rs. 75 per month at present, and the net result of the Committee's recommendation if adopted would be the dismissal of a large number of low grade servants from the Service.

The tenants, unless they were crazy, will not keep them in employment. There may be paper stipulations that tenants would be responsible for the maintenance of gardens. In actual practice, whatever is left of the gardens would be wiped out. It will be the triumph of slum mentality, which has done its worst to turn the once beautiful city of gardens into a congeries of slums.

Quaint Club

The Eccentric Club, in St. James's, is one of the most generous clubs in the world. Its capacity for thinking up ways and means of raising money for deserving charities is remarkable, and during the past fifty years it has dispersed hundreds of thousands of pounds.

One of the methods is for anyone who remains on the premises after half past midnight to pay a fine of 10/- After 2.30 the penalty goes up to £1.

Perhaps the strangest thing in the club is the main clock. It shows only two figures—four and twelve. This dates back to the days when the bar was opened at midday and closed at 4 a.m. Members decided that as these were the only hours that mattered there was no point in showing any other!



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Short Story

THE UNWANTED GUEST

By 'Sukhi'

It was dark and sultry outside. I felt my listlessness and impatience increasing. The train made one of its innumerable "halts" and was about to start again, when she moved in.

My first glimpse was of her hand opening the compartment door to the accompaniment of the jingle from her bangles. The next moment, she came into full view, standing directly below the bright light. I had a chance then to look at her face. The fear and the agitation in those eyes were unmistakable. She was trembling visibly.

I turned to the opposite side and closed my eyes to save her from possible embarrassment. She sat on the opposite berth. We were alone. Curiously enough, she had no luggage, not even a hold-all. The train was soon moving again, but I could hear her crying even above its bustle. I was frankly at a loss as to my duty. Who was she and why was she crying? Was she running from somebody—husband, parents or what? And why? The thoughts intrigued me and her continued sobbing only made the situation worse.

Suddenly, I thought, I heard her addressing me by my name. Only, when she repeated it, I could believe my ears. The next moment, panic gripped me. How did she find out my name? From the trunk, perhaps. I had heard somewhere before of a confidence trick played by a young attractive woman on the same route. Suppose this was that woman and she was armed. I was bathed in cold sweat. She was again speaking to me. "Don't you remember me?"

After that, it was impossible to continue my silence. Frankly, I could not place her, and very probably, I had never known her before. Was I to pretend recognition and carry on a conversation until the arrival of the next station, when I could hand her over to the police or—Well, I could hardly decide what to do when she spoke again.

"I never knew, I have changed that much. I am your friend, Suri's sister." She continued to shake with suppressed sobs. Now and then, she was trying to wipe the tears that had gathered in her eyes with the tip of her saree. At the mention of Suri's name, all that past came to me with a flash. Yes, he had a sister. I had seen her laughing, playing, the very embodiment of chic and sprightliness. It was difficult to associate that vivacious girl with this dishevelled and crying woman, sitting opposite. I looked at her again, this time abandoning my shyness. Slowly that other girl took shape in the features and outline of this woman. The eyes in particular proclaimed her Suri's sister, Sulochana.

"So, you are Sulochana?"

"Same. Thank God, I am now safe and in friendly hands. When I entered this compartment, I did not know what was going to happen to me." She was more composed now and those eyes came to me, haunting me from the past. She was Suri's sister all right.

"And where is Suri these days?" I managed to say. "Suri? Don't you know that he is dead these five years?" was her laconic reply. I was taken aback at the casual way she said it. He was one of my most intimate chums. After College, we had drifted apart, our different associations taking us far from each other. In the early days, a few letters used to trickle from him now and then and later even that stopped. Her news and particularly the way she said it, completely stunned me therefore. After that, the conversation which had scarcely begun died a well-deserved death.

The train was tearing through the darkness. I could not resist looking at her again. She was almost her normal self now, having completely recovered her poise. Looking at her, I could not help going back to that past again. It was long, long ago and myself and Suri were sitting in his room upstairs, in their house. Sulochana had come to take him down for their food. Coming from behind, she mistook me for her brother and touched my head. The next moment, the realization of her mistake must have given her a bad shock. I treasure to this day the sensation I got out of that unexpected touch. I knew that moment that the girl standing behind me was no more a girl but a woman. The silence that bound us together seemed to last for an eternity. At last I found my tongue and told her that her brother had just then left by the other stairs. As if released from a spell, she fled at once. That was the last occasion, we spoke

to each other. After that, I had visited them many times, but she always managed to evade my searching eyes. It was with a pang that I realized that this woman opposite was once that slip of a girl.

My thoughts returned to the present. Her eyes were closed and she appeared completely unaware of her surroundings. Perhaps she was also thinking of those days.

She had no luggage, may be not even a ticket! Where and what was she running from? She suddenly spoke, as if answering my thoughts. "No, Mr. Mani. Please don't ask me that. No questions asked, no lies uttered."

The obvious bitterness in those words startled me and only further whipped my curiosity. I resumed the conversation.

"I am married," I said. She did not consider that remark somehow irrelevant, because her reply came almost immediately.

"As far as I am concerned, everything is over."

Outside, the moon suddenly took shelter behind the clouds, as if unwilling

implications in that feeling of relief.

She was continuing her narrative. "I have a few dependable college friends at Madras. Once I reach them, I am safe. In the meanwhile, I need some money. I have only these bangles...."

She offered me the bangles, but I waved them aside. I would have gladly given her the fare and anything else, but suddenly the awkwardness of my predicament dawned on me in full force. Suppose her father came to know of all this and hauled me up for kidnapping? It will be a thin story. I will have to offer in my defence.... And there was Meena too, who will never understand.

She must have sensed my reluctance. "I forgot you are married. Men talk and behave like Sir Galahad as long as they are bachelors. The moment they marry, I suppose they have to play up to respectability and to a wife."

She could not have better hit me even with a pistol. After that, the conversation languished totally.

The train steamed into the platform.

"Stone house, wooden house, straw house."



'Aux Ecoles', Paris.

ing to hear the further truth from her, I felt shot. It was difficult to reconcile that this vibrant young woman was a widow. She must have seen the distress in my face.

"And where are you these days?" she asked.

"Tachappalli."

"If only your father did not get transferred then, and you had continued in our place!"

She paused unexpectedly, as if pained at the futility of discussion. Curiously enough, my thoughts were then running almost on similar lines. Time and again, I had discussed Sulochana with my wife, Meena. Always, our discussion had ended in bitterness and in my wife getting into a tantrum. Meena must have known with a woman's native shrewdness that Sulochana was the only woman that ever mattered in my life.

"I don't have even a ticket?" she said.

"Why?" I mechanically countered.

"My only idea was flight. I did not want to fall into their hands again. Thank God I got the train and you also!"

I could not then resist that question. "But why should you fly from anybody?"

The story then came in small incoherent instalments. Her father had married again and was very much under the thumb of his young wife. She wanted Sulochana to be given in marriage to her brother. Of course the old man agreed and preparations were afoot for the wedding. Sulochana was staying at home for the Puja holidays and came to know of the plan. She protested and wept. Quite soon she realized however that she was knocking against a stone wall. She decided to die, rather than submit herself to their decree.

"So she was not a widow!" But the next moment, I was ashamed of the

form. Despite the rush of persons, I managed to extricate myself from my compartment. She was there before me, calm and collected.

"And so what?" I asked stupidly. "Please let me be your guest just for this one night. I won't be anywhere near about tomorrow."

The pathos in that request overwhelmed me.

A crowded platform is the last place on earth, where I could point out to her the impropriety of her suggestion. We walked out of the station and reached the "Jitka" stand. She had no luggage and she was so young and dazzling that the men at the gate did not even stop her for the ticket. The jitka was thundering along and I faintly suggested to her spending the night in a Hotel, where I knew the proprietor.

She completely lost her temper. "I did not know, your were, such a coward."

"I never asked you to run away from your house," I snapped.

At that she completely broke down, breaking down incidentally the last shred of my resistance. I would have given half my life then to take her in my arms and whisper a few words of comfort. Instead I was telling her about my wife and what a frightfully unreasonable creature she could be.

"I will tell her that I am the sister of a particularly good friend of yours," she insisted.

If only she knew that it was the disclosure of her identity I dreaded most. After that, I gave up the struggle.

I stopped the jitka a few doors away and we were walking towards my house. I asked her to wait a few feet from my door, promising to return in a few seconds.

"What has happened to you? Does

she think that you are a Marco Polo?" she laughed.

"You don't understand. This is the prize you have to pay for my hospitality. I don't want any unnecessary complication. I am afraid, I had been hasty and committed a mistake," I murmured.

"Rather than offer me this doubtful hospitality, you might have thrown me out of the compartment," she blazed.

Our conversation must have attracted attention, despite the lateness of the hour. A few windows opened on either side and curious heads popped out.

In the meanwhile, my wife answered my knock opening the door.

"Please hurry in. You will catch the cold of your life, if you tarry longer in the fog."

The concern and affection in that voice made me feel a cad.

"I am afraid, I am going to dump a guest on you." I was hardly audible.

"Any guest of yours is also a guest of mine."

"It is a woman."

"Woman? The next time, you choose a more proper time and place for your jokes." She was still far from believing me.

"For God's sake, Meena, this is no fun. She was in sore straits, and I knew her already."

"Sulochana?"

I nodded. She completely lost her temper. "This is a family house and not an asylum for your girl friends". She disappeared into the house, banging the door. I cursed myself and the weakness which made me agree to Sulo's importunities. She must have heard our conversation, because I could hear her sobbing from outside.

I went to her and asked her to get in. She showed no signs of even understanding me.

"Please, for God's sake, hurry up. I don't want to run a benefit show for the entertainment of my neighbours." I nearly shouted.

"Pardon me. Women, not men, are really the enemies of women" she was sobbing.

"Should we have to discuss all this on the pavement?" I protested.

"As if I have any other place in the World. No, I can't bother you, after all that I have heard. I thought you were only a coward and was even harsh with you. If only, I had known. Fortunately, the sobs prevented her from completing the sentence.

"But, where will you go?" I protested.

"Back into the darkness. I had hoped to get into light again but I am afraid the darkness is over-fond of me." She made a pathetic attempt to smile.

"Please for God's sake, we shall have all this decided tomorrow. Come in and stay for just this one night!"

She followed me meekly, as if suddenly realizing the hopelessness of her position. Meena was lying on a mat in the passage, the very picture of an outraged wife. I disappeared into my room, hoping that once thrown together, they will somehow make it up. After some time, I heard a door bolted and then the lights went out. It was dark and silent inside the house. I could not sleep. I was cursing at my impotence to entertain a guest in my own house. Suddenly, her hand touched me. It was icy cold. "Angry?"

Curiously enough, I was apologetic and gentle. She did not reply. Years of experience had taught me, that was the mightiest weapon in her armoury.

Suddenly, I remembered the other woman and got up. "Where is she?" She just pulled me by the hand. I knew then, that they must have talked it over and everything must be all right.

It was yet far from dawn. The recollection that she did not eat anything the previous night pricked me. I wanted to go out and get some refreshment from a hotel nearby. The milkman was also calling me from without. I went to the passage to open the door. Meena was up in an instant and followed me. "Where are you going out so early?" Her voice told me that she had not yet forgiven me for the incidents of the previous night.

"To the hotel. But where is my

(Continued On Page 20)



Talking of Books —

EXUBERANT PAEAN IN PRAISE OF GOD AND MAN

A POEM OF PRAISE: By H. H. Spalding (Basil Blackwell, Oxford 7s. 4.)

H. H. SPALDING'S slim volume of verses, is an exuberant paean in praise of God and man. A religious poet, Spalding is closest in spirit to Hopkins, he has the same all-embracing love of the created world and the same passive, receptive attitude to the love of God.

Unfortunately, Spalding does not share Hopkins' gifts of craftsmanship; when he experiments with words he coins cumbersome compounds—"beast-lusts," "love-knowledge." "Joy-thirsty." Apart from this device the poet is content to use old metres and hackneyed poetic diction; this timidity leads him into the jingle rhymes of

"I am the sower
And I am the seed,
I am the doer
And I am the deed."

or else the singsong of

Loveliest far of all the lovely cluster
of the dreaming spires and towers."

In spite of these obvious defects the poet has a message which he succeeds in conveying. It is that love rules the world and must be worshipped by love. This spiritual love Spalding calls Knowledge-love.

"This is the love of Plato and
Plotinus
Leonardo and Spinoza."

It is best exemplified in

"A Buddha-Christ, a Bodhisat and
a Saviour."

The poet expresses the love of the soul for God through the imagery of human, physical love. In this he owes something to metaphysical Crashaw who described a saint as he would a mistress. This is an attitude to the spiritual which according to one's nature one finds either natural or repellent, it is Catholic rather than Anglican, the love of the mystic, the rite of Agape.

"I am the lover that would kiss the
lips and taste the Bliss of Him."

"As a young lover unto beauty's bed
Makes eager haste, so shall I to my
Bride.
The passionate embraces of the Best,
The Heart of God".

Towards God's love for him the poet is receptive.

"Make me the Sponge to drink
Thy Dexty."

"I am Thy lotus, lone upon the
lake.
Lone among myriads; light on me,
O Sun."

The poet finds his spiritual home in Oxford, and when he thinks of physical beauty, it is that of the young athlete, the god-like male, the rowing man,

"Body, that art so fair,

O young male loveliness of silken
skin
And sinewy strength, beautiful, god-
like bare."

It is the beauty of Charmides and
Narcissus.

English poets with that unconscious
streak of Puritanism that colours their
vision, usually equate sensual beauty
with temptation, Spenser's Bower of
Bliss, evil dressed in loveliness.

It is refreshing to find a contem-
porary English poet who, with no reser-
vations, delights in sensual beauty.

Glorification Of Iran

PERSIAN PAGEANT: By George B. Walker (Aryabarta Prakashan, Gritha, Calcutta).

Mr. Walker's essay is devoted to the glorification of Iran. It is a brief historical sketch which attempts to prove that Persia was the source of all civilization—European and Asiatic. The story of Ancient Persia is a sufficiently glorious record of artistic and military achievement but Mr. Walker is not satisfied; he sees the civilization of

Classical Greece nothing but a bastard product, the result of a disloyal revolt against the enlightened rule of Persia; Herodotus was a lying nationalist and the Greek poets and philosophers "garrulous and glib".

It is distressing to find blind bigotry in what ought to be a work of scholarship. Mr. Walker is obsessed by one idea, the west has always been intent on belittling and enslaving the East, he links Alexander with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company!

Archaeologists and students of Pre-history have usually been chary of laying too much stress on the "lease-lend" of Ancient Cultures, but Mr. Walker sees every nation conspiring to deprive Iran of her share in its culture. The Hindus consider the Rig Veda their book and the Europeans refuse to recognise the Persian origin of Gothic architecture.

In the sphere of history Mr. Walker is free to develop his thesis but when he carries his prejudices into the modern world he becomes ridiculous. He, an Indian, finds another piece of evidence for the conspiracy against Iran in the adoption of Hindi as India's official language.

"Till recently there was a hope that in the course of time Urdu might end the confusion of tongues in the babel of northern India But since the partition of the sub-continent, Hindi is being vigorously promulgated at the expense of the more elastic and euphonious Urdu the Persian borrowings of Urdu are nearer to the spirit of Vedic originals than some of the sesquipedalianisms of the pseudo-sanskrit of medieval Hinduism"

MAN AND THE WORLD: By A. Thanga. Kunju Mualiar. (San Vicente Foundation Inc. dol. 5).

Mualiar's Practical Philosophy and law of Nature is a most unusual work. It is a personal interpretation and explanation of the problems that confront man. The author may be familiar with standard works on astronomy, political science and medicine but he betrays no trace in this book of his reading. He describes the working of the universe and tells us that the sun moves, without being concerned with the theories of Ptolemy or Copernicus. The book is excellently arranged and Mualiar takes his reader through a statement of the laws of nature to a system of ethics. His code of conduct, a practical philosophy advocates the middle way, restraint, sobriety, and the short chapters cover subjects as varied as pilgrimages and personal cleanliness. He has his own idea of medicine and exercise will ensure good health. We should have very little to worry us if the world we live in and the problems of life in society are as simple as the author would have us believe.

T. D.

MEASURE OF FOOD

Fabulous Diamond Jim Brady was famed for his enormous appetite. One night, at a dinner, he confounded the guests with the great quantities of food he consumed. The man seated next to him watched in amazement as Diamond Jim downed triple portions of everything served.

"You certainly have a remarkable appetite," he said, unable to restrain a comment.

Brady, busy with the food in front of him, only nodded.

"How do you know when you have had enough?" asked the other.

"Oh, it's very simple," replied Brady. "Before I sit down, I always leave four inches between my stomach and the table. When the two meet, I figure it's time to quit!"

GREEK ROYALTY LEAVES CATHEDRAL



A great military parade was held in Athens recently during the celebrations of Greece Independence Day. The royal family attending a special Thangvink Mam in the Greek Cathedral in Athens. Above KING PAUL and QUEEN FERDERIKA, followed by the young PRINCE CONS-TANTIN, and his sisters, PRINCESS IRENE and PRINCESSES SOPHIA, are seen leaving the Cathedral after the service.

THE UNWANTED GUEST

(Continued From Page 19)

purse?" I asked her. She at once rushed to the room, where Sulochana should have spent the night. I followed her mutely and found the bed unmade. On a stool were the two oranges and a letter. It read "I owe you both a thousand apologies. Within a few minutes of my arrival, I had raised most unintentionally the proverbial storm in your domestic tea-cup. I don't want to see either of you in the morning. I am taking the purse and leaving my baggage. Some-time, think kindly of me. There is no more unfortunate being than a dependant woman."

Yours Sulo"

Outside, the first streaks of dawn had already made their appearance. The stars were disappearing one by one, taking leave of the night. Slowly the shock of that discovery was leaving me but I could see from Mena's face that it had found in her its new abode.

She was speaking. "Oh God! I never knew that a woman could be another woman's greatest enemy. But please, why are you standing? For God's sake get out and do something. You can't certainly find her at the station." She was becoming hysterical.

"Don't be stupid. We had enough of it for a day. If you don't hurry up, the milkman will go away and we will have to forgo our coffee". Suddenly, I felt detached, superior, and quite a male.

She went away as suddenly as she came into my life. Gradually, the footprint left by her in my memory became fainter and fainter. And like a bird coming back to its nest at the end of the day's wandering, peace slowly crept back into my mind. He is a strange bed fellow, Time.

WHERE WILL RUSSIA STRIKE NEXT?

(Continued from page 6)

Short-term planning coincides in this case with the long-term view. Britain First?

A further possibility that should

not be overlooked is a surprise stroke against the British Isles before a general invasion of the West.

Hitler forfeited his chance of establishing control of Europe by failing to subdue Britain.

So did Napoleon before him. Each of them failed in their purpose through not paying sufficient attention to this problem before they overran the continent. THE TWICE-REPEATED LESSON OF HISTORY CAN HARDLY HAVE BEEN MISSED BY STALIN AND HIS STRATEGIC ADVISERS. It would be wise on our part to assume that they have been concentrating for the past five years or more on developing the means of solving this basic problem. A quick-acting means has more promise than a gradual one such as submarine blockade.

Besides an overwhelming atomic stroke, the possibilities include airborne invasion "out of the blue", before the defences are mobilised; invasion from a fleet of submarine troop-carriers; and others, that are best left unindicated.

It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that precautions against these risks necessitate holding back land forces in England that are needed on the continent to make up an adequate covering force in Western Germany. Even in regard to the menace of surprise invasion it might be wiser, on a balance of risks, to rely on a small highly mobile reserve backed by an extensive Home Guard.

The Home Guard ought to be re-created now. It is foolish to be content, as the Government are, with plans to form it again "after" the outbreak of war.

Besides the direct risk, such postponement carries the indirect risk that troops essential for the defence of Western Europe, and the enemy's arrival on the Channel coast, may be kept back in England.

(To Be Continued.)

ART NOTES *By D.G. Vyas.*

It is the tradition which links art with every nation as its individual expression. India's art tradition is indigenous and is pronounced to be distinctive in character. It is denounced by those to whom it is a caviare.

Though independence has awakened national consciousness in almost every sphere of life, it has not yet led to liberation of art from the curse of slave-mentality. The fault, on the part of the artists, particularly painters and sculptors, lies in their weakness to shake off the overpowering influence released from certain interested quarters.

A glance through the corridors of the past, will reveal that India's painter, sculptor, musician or dancer had expressed himself in a particular way. The fundamentals of every art had remained unaffected if the tradition showed periodic variations; and herein lie the values of the tradition which makes art a vital link with life.

Painting, for instance, reflects the country's sense of rhythm and colour. It gives vent, in a full measure, to the people's innate decorative feeling. It expresses grace, gentleness and refinement which place the human personality above the ordinary level. Sculpture has given solidity to the painter's conception and has brought out the distinguishing features of Indian art in high relief.

It is quite natural and legitimate for the Indian painter or sculptor to direct his creative energy preferably in the channel of his tradition, but the happy resurgence of the artistic spirit has been a chagrin to certain coteries which are anxious to send the weak-minded Indian artists with a begging bowl round the world of European modernists. Such coteries should, no longer be under the illusion that the sinister movement initiated by them to crush India's art has gone unnoticed.

Perverted Thinking

Painting in the traditional technique, though it is being adapted to the requirements of the present times, has been denounced as imitation. Opposed to it, imitation of the modes and mannerisms of European modernists has been acclaimed as creative work. Those who have been indulging in such curious contradictions want Indian artists to leave their own tradition and to accept blindly another which is not theirs.

From the conflict deliberately generated by the modernists' camp has emerged a form of painting which is neither Indian nor 'modern', nevertheless it has been extolled as an original product of the creative endeavour which has, all of a sudden, begun to assert itself. The wholesale imitation of European moderns is pronounced as Indian, while the revivalistic painting is decried as pseudo-Indian. Only a few days ago, the introduction to a one-man show of moderns held in Bombay had proclaimed the artist as a revolutionary and his work as a tribute to the Indian tradition. In order to justify the reckless portrayal of nudes in the modernists' manner, attempts are made to draw sanction from the amorous sculpture in ancient Indian art. There can be no comparison between the two.

Modernists' Honesty

Imitation is universally acknowledged as negation of art, but the revival and adaptation of the traditional technique to the needs of the current age are entirely different from imitation. As a matter of fact both make the initial stage of development of any country's art which might have inevitably been in a prolonged state of dormancy. If imitation is the name of the honest revivalistic en-

Antagonism to India's art—Fascist ways of modernists—Imitation acclaimed as creative work—Freedom to follow tradition—Indonesia has no tradition—Impressionism displayed in Bombay—Problem of film censorship.

deavour, one would like to know whether the moderns which are paraded these days as outstanding works are quite original and whether such artists have minutely studied the principles of modernism and the fundamentals of its technique. It is for their advisers and advocates to prove that their work is uninspired by any extraneous forms or trends.

India has absorbed several races and cultures, and now she is not going to shut its doors to the art trends of any country. She will receive European modernism also but will appreciate it for what is worth; in the meanwhile its protagonists—both Indian & European—must have the honesty to tell the people that the school of painting and sculpture to which they owe

taken as a device which helps such writers to masquerade as "friends of Indian art".

In the age of cultural freedom, the move to push modernism amounts to the fascist way of imposing a set of artistic pattern on the people to whom it is foreign. Indian art has a right to grow and flourish in the land of its birth. Democracy does not mean annihilation of the tradition. It concedes full freedom to the people to revert to the art forms which are natural to them and which have been, through ages, their modes of expression. The votaries of Europe's modern art ought to realise that aggression in any form or sphere has no place in the free world. In the democracy of art this modern art

exhibition served the purpose of cultural contracts only in revealing the disquieting fact that India is not the solitary country in the East to suffer from the bane of slave-mentality. It conveyed a painful impression that Borobudur is a monument to the art which is dead.

Impressionist's Work

In a pleasing contrast to some individual exhibitions, was Mr. Jehangir Sabavala's one-man show of paintings and drawings. Mr. Sabavala began his art training at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and continued it in France and England under some well known artists. He has imbibed in France, the true spirit of impressionism and has followed its technique consistently and in an unassuming manner.

Still-life and portraiture seemed to be the favourite branches of Mr. Sabavala's; and both were represented by some good impressions which along with others were also noteworthy for the brilliance of colours. One of the portraits, which is reproduced in these columns, should give an idea of the understanding and gentleness with which it was handled. The exhibition introduced Mr. Sabavala as an artist of talent and abilities. It places impressionism in its right perspective.

Its Own Censor

America's motion picture industry has not missed to care for public morals in its anxiety to make money. It has framed its own moral code and set definite standards of movie-making. The producers' association has, for some years, followed the welcome practice of submitting, to its own censor, all the scripts before they are shot. Recently it has expunged narcotics as a theme and has taken a serious notice of crime and suicide.

As a powerful medium of education, art and culture, the film places certain obligations on the producers. The producers' association of America has, therefore, the urge to keep its house clean so as to reduce the chances of interference by an external authority. The Indian motion picture industry takes much from the American industry but not the latter's sense of responsibility to the public.

External Authority

Censorship would be a formal procedure or might be completely done away with, if the film industry recognises its responsibilities and obligations, and undertakes to exercise as an impartial authority, strict vigilance over itself. This would be an ideal condition which should be the ultimate aim of the film industry of every country. India's industry is still far away from it and is not inclined to move towards it. Even the caprices of ill-informed censors have not acted as an incentive to the producers' association to set its own moral code.

As an external authority, censorship is liable to be either unduly strict or liberal according to the outlook of the personnel posted for it. As a means to improve the standards of movie-making it has the limitations of a negative action. In India censorship is regarded as a remedy for all the ills and shortcomings of the average film, and to this extent its function is stretched beyond its limits. Again ill-informed or inexperienced persons have come to look upon it as a social work, leisure-hour occupation or an opportunity to assume some power; and some such persons have succeeded in securing appointment to the censor panels. There is no wonder if a specialised authority like censorship proves to be inefficient or injudicious when it is placed in such hands. The Indian film industry has advanced to a stage when it should bestir itself to set its house in order and, thereby, to leave less scope for interference by an external authority.

A Portrait



By Jehangir Sabavala

allegiance is not Indian. Artists too should not be ashamed to acknowledge that the technique adopted by them is not Indian. On the contrary, they should have the ambition to outstrip European artists in developing the modernist technique; and India should be proud of the success if at all achieved by them.

Art In Democracy

If the self-styled progressivists have the real sense of art appreciation they should desist from persecuting the contemporary trends of Indian art. After all, what they have presented is gross imitation and patch-work which are blatantly displayed as creative painting. The revivalistic endeavour is superciliously derided and decried by them but ancient Indian art is raised by some of their camp to the seventh heaven in their profusely illustrated articles appearing in certain magazines. This double dealing has to be

should get the place which it deserves and not the sovereignty coveted for it by its adherents.

Art Without Past

A few days ago, Indonesia's contemporary painting was on view in Bombay. It appeared to be an art which did not have its roots in the soil on which it had grown. Those who have admired Indonesia's artistic wealth like Borobudur and Bali's dance art, were anxious to see something of the tradition in the pictures, but they soon discovered that they looked for it in vain. The reply was given to an inquiry that the country had nothing like traditional art.

The paintings were in no way different from the local works which are ostentatiously labelled as moderns. In them, the interested artists must have been pleased to notice extension of their fraternity in Indonesia. The

My dear Sisters & Brothers.

AN ingenious numbers game for children—and for adults is a new Australian invention, writes Charles Lynch. Marketed under the trade name of Covero, it is being widely endorsed by education authorities, and large stocks of the book are being sold to Australian schools.

Covero has been devised by Mr. John Flanagan and Mr. Norman Ireland, both of Adelaide, South Australia, and the experience gained by these men as schoolteachers has resulted in the production of a game that not only interests and amuses, but is a valuable visual aid to instruction in arithmetic. It enables a teacher to dispense with much blackboard work.

Introduced into local schools, it has been found that the people are keen to play it, learn the principles of addition and subtraction in the playing, and become so absorbed that they do not require supervision.

Recently Mr. Flanagan also produced a book NUMBERS. Featuring "tables without tears," it simplifies the principles of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, so that learning becomes a game. The Secretary of the Victorian Teachers' Tribunal, Mr. W. H. Elwood, described this book as the most comprehensive and skillfully graded presentation of number facts that he had seen.

Education And Amusement

The book and the new game Covero bring numbers into the home, as both enable family participation in a game of combined amusement and education. COVERO is played with a pack of numbered cards. The game is marketed with an attractive instruction book. The cards are bought as perforated sheets and are then cut out with scissors. Each card is marked with a number in a series of 1 to 20.

A full pack of cards contains 80 number cards—four each of all numbers up to 20. For ready identification, when they are set out on the playing table, each card has on it a coloured dot size diagram, and the number is printed as a word at the top. This teaches correct spelling and helps the child to distinguish sixes from "nines".

At the back of each card also are printed two keys showing all the addition and subtraction combinations which together make the number appearing on the front.

How The Game Is Played

The pack of 80 cards is shuffled, a given number is placed upwards on the table, and an equal number is dealt to each player. The player who can rid himself of his hand in accordance with the simple rules of the game is the winner. The players agree upon a certain number, say 17, as the basis of the play in this particular game. All scrutinise the lines of cards placed upon the table, and each player tries to spot two cards on the table, the numbers of which add up to 17.

Thus a player seeing 8 and 9 claims "cover" of these two. He then takes two cards from his hand—any two—and places them upon the numbers eight and nine. Because the cards he has taken from his hand are numbered, they automatically involve calculations with the others on the table, and players are thus constantly engaged in mental addition exercises.

They claim "cover" for any two they notice (first claim wins) and seek to get rid of the cards they hold as quickly as possible. In addition to the procedure for covering added numbers,



the general principle is applied to games involving simple subtraction and division, with many variations. These include party or family games.

Titles of some of the 15 games suggest the varied possibilities of the numbered cards, such as Single Card Covero Addo; Single Chance Covero Addo; snap games and snap games with a variable divisor. Keen interest has been evinced in the game in overseas countries as well as Australia, and the authors have received many inquiries for details of the game.

A Co-operative School

Children who are slow to learn are getting special training in a new co-operative day school, started in Bethesda, Maryland, USA. A group of parents, unable to find a school to meet the needs of their children, recently banded together to organise their own school.

The parents, who also act as teachers, have found that retarded children learn most quickly in situations that approximate those they encounter in everyday living. One day the classroom becomes a make-believe grocery store, where the child is shown how to buy milk and bread. The next day it is set up to resemble a railroad station, and he learns how to buy a ticket.

Familiar household objects, such as saucepans, measuring spoons, and

children learn to identify colours.

The school runs entirely as a co-operative project. Classes are held in

BALKAN-JI-BARI FRIENDS IN U. S. A.



Eight-year-old Bertha Carter (left) and Billy Lannon (9) wish you visit America. Will you?



the Community Centre, which is furnished by the town. Fathers have built bookcases, shelves, and cabinets.

A Drawing Game



In China, our little Wong Lee Had a pet very funny to see. If you want to know what it can be!

Trace from dot unto dot Without missing a spot.

empty cracker boxes are good teaching aids. Bright-coloured greeting cards are also useful in helping the

Mothers take turns preparing the daily hot lunch. The director of the school Mrs. David Delo, who has had specialised kindergarten training, gives a great deal of her time to the project. Specialists in speech and in the use of teaching devices for handicapped children have also donated their services, and the American Red Cross gives the children swimming instruction without charge.

Giving the exceptional child a sense of belonging to a group and teaching him how to function within that group are the two most important objectives of the school, Mrs. Delo declares. The particular problem of each child is considered, and the school programme is tailored to fit his needs.

PAPER-TEARING ACTIVITY

Shri Prabhupada Upadhyaya says that the children of the Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari very much enjoy the activity of paper tearing. Silhouettes of Spot, the first subject chosen, were torn from white paper and pasted on a 9x12 sheet of green construction paper. Black paper tearings were added for his spots and crayon markings for his eye. This type of art is so free, with no special lines to follow, that children can really let loose. Spot assumed many different

forms, but he was Spot to each child.

QUICK QUIZ

Sister Anasuya Shanbhag wants you to test yourselves, how quickly you can reply to her following questions:

1. What flower could you buy in any grocery store? (Hint: It is yellow and white).
2. What fruit can be found in every history book?
3. What flower is worn by boys who

- live in Holland?
4. What kind of paper would you find helpful in making a kite?
5. What letter of the alphabet can you drink from a cup?
6. What letter may sting you?
7. What flower is found on your face?
8. What letter will never be found on dry land?
9. What letter is a bird?
10. What tree is found in your hand?

Here are her answers—How many of them did you have correct?

1. Butter-and-eggs.
2. Dates.
3. Dutchman's Breeches.
4. Fly-paper.
5. T. (Tea)
6. B. (Bee)
7. Tulips. (Two Lips)
8. C. (Sea).
9. J. (Jay)
10. The palm.

NO USE

Brother Suresh Raval believes that this will make you laugh:—

While two boys were camping the mosquitoes started to bother them. They got under the blanket and hid. Later, one boy peeped out and saw several lightning bugs.

"We might as well give up, Tony," he said. "Now, they're coming after us with lanterns."

YOUR ACTIVITIES

Boys and girls have a number of activities, and if they will write to me about them, and send also photographs, whenever convenient, I shall be glad to publish them.

You can also send for publication your contributions of stories, games, tricks, and smiles, etc., as well as black-and-white drawings and snapshots. If found suitable, they will be given a place here.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Shri Tirath Sahani, Shrimati Dhanuben Upadhyaya, Kumari Nooru Peermahomed and Shri Shewak Bhojraj visited the Kalbadevi Balkan-Ji-Bari, where a nice programme of games, stories and songs, etc., was arranged.

You are also most welcome to join the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

All communications may be addressed to: Dada—"Gulistan", Khar, Bombay 21.

JAI HIND

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN", KHAR BOMBAY 25

CHILDREN'S INTEREST IN NAVY



To enlighten radio listeners on naval matters, an officer of Naval H.Q. took part in the children's hour broadcast last week. Keen interest was evinced by the youngster who asked searching questions about the Navy. Picture shows Lt. Namboori Staff Officer, Education) with children.

SKY MADE TO ORDER!

(Continued From Page 5)

painted a shade of pale blue which represents the sky.

Seating arrangements are for 500 people, while in the centre is the weird-looking equipment from which emanate all the stars in heaven. Then the instructor tells you about what is going to happen, and as he is talking, the light in the room gradually fades and soon it is night. And then as you look above, you see the spectacle of the stars above you. It is truly amazing. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon you are carried into the darkest of nights.

The equipment in the centre can project on the "Sky" star positions as they were 2,000 years ago and in its various phases, you can watch the flight of the comets, you can experience the delights of sun-rise and sun-set. Truly is the human mind grand in its possibilities! When I witnessed these few equipments and the achievements of the scientists, I was always struck by the immensity of their vision. And again all these insights into the working of nature cannot but inspire a deep reverence and awe of God.

I often wondered how all these things were worked out by the Americans. Then one day, I paid a visit to the General Electric Works at Schenectady. The whole town is centered around the G. E. Industry, and General Electric occupies 240 buildings in the city. There is a special man whose job it is to welcome visitors to General Electric. He suggested that it would be interesting to visit a new laboratory which G. E. had put up a few miles away. Accordingly another visitor and I were taken there.

It is the scientist's and the research worker's dream come true. And no wonder, for G. E. invested 19 million dollars in that one laboratory.

I had occasion to visit a number of factories and I was always impressed by the very adequate facilities maintained by all of them for research work. And that is one of the fundamental reasons for the rapid growth of industries in that country. They have realised the value of competition and service. They have understood that it is only by giving more goods of better quality at lower prices that they can have the best chance of expansion. They appreciate the importance of the habit of making constant improvements. America is always looked upon as the country of mass production methods and markets. When I visited the research sections at various places I realised that it was by spending millions and millions on more and more research that progress has been made.

Paper Everywhere

Another thing which impressed me specially in the early stages of my trip was the use of paper.

I found myself having my early morning coffee out of paper cups, my afternoon quota of milk from a paper container and my dish of after-dinner ice-cream in another paper cup.

At my friend's house very frequently she would take out paper items. Even in their car, they had a packet of paper tissues for ready use and they thought nothing of using a tissue for such an inconsequential matter as wiping their spectacles. When you go shopping your item is put in a small paper bag; as you progress and accumulate a few of these paper bags you are given a larger one to accommodate all the smaller ones. As you make still further headway, you are provided with a still larger bag to put all the rest of the bags in. We in India are accustomed to save whatever bags come our way for future use. Not so the Americans. They think nothing of piling 10 to 15 paper bags in the waste paper baskets on their return from a shopping spree.

Another day at a friend's house I wanted a glass of water and naturally looked around for a glass and asked her where I could find the drinking water. She looked at me in a peculiar manner and pointed to the tap. I had my glass of water and then explained to her that in Bombay we boil our drinking water and keep it aside. When I suggested that it might be a healthy practice for her too, she asked "What for?" "Our water is all safe to drink." And a few minutes later, she all of a sudden remarked, "Wouldn't it be the most convenient thing for all



Howard Schenken And
Richard L. Frey

You are South and vulnerable with the following cards:

NORTH
K J 10 9 7 4 3
2
K 8 5
A 8

The bidding has gone:

North	East	South	West
1♥	Pass	1♠	Pass
2♥	Pass	?	?

WHAT do you bid? Your choice lies between three spades and four spades—for surely a mere rebid of two spades is too cowardly to consider. The answer is simple if you ask yourself two questions: What shall I do if, having bid three spades, partner bids three no-trump, or four of any other suit? How will I feel if partner passes to three spades?

Obviously you cannot allow the hand to play at any contract but spades; equally obviously, even though partner has a minimum bid and no fit for the spade suit, before you see his hand you will be disappointed if he passes, for you should have a reasonable play for game. Then why put an extra burden upon partner who is quite likely to have only a single spade? Your correct course is to jump to four spades at once.

Indians to drink their water safely straight out of the tap?"

On another occasion when I went to one of the more expensive hotels I found in the bath three taps, one marked "hot" another "cold", and the third "iced" water for drinking purposes.

Everyday Affair

It was true that wherever I went I would be sure to discover something new, some facility which in Bombay I had never dreamt of enjoying. And when I would remark about it, my friends would look up in a confused manner, because these were all everyday matters to them and they had long since stopped thinking about them. For instance I accompanied my friend one day when they went shopping and we were on our way out of the store. We all proceeded towards the door and as we were busy talking, my mind only faintly registered the abrupt manner in which the door had opened. It was only after we had gone a few yards that I enquired of my friend whether he had noticed anything peculiar in the door as we came out.

"Yes" he said, "I was wondering whether you would notice it. The door opens automatically as we approach it and interrupt an electric beam".

(To Be Continued.)

RAIDER! ENOUGH OF YOUR 'LIBERATION'

(Continued from page 4)

poetical climate of a period is determined not by a great poet, but by the general level of minor verse.

The enriching of the content, the awakening of an intense national consciousness, the broadening of the horizons of the mind, and the broad indication of the lines along which the literature of the future is to develop—these are some of the contributions of the writers of the last few years. The future will be the richer for it.

One thing, however, one must remark in passing. This literature, because of the discovery of a new Hell-con, is young and fresh, and does not suffer from any of the disease of an opulent old age. It gives an impression of a total harmony between the poet and his world, which is very natural if we remember that what we read in the poems is also the voice of the people of Kashmir who had the ideal of a New Kashmir dearer than their lives—a fact that seems to be very convenient to Pakistan.

This was the complete deal:

WEST
A Q 2
K 8 7 6
Q J 3
9 8 5

EAST
A 8 5
K 9 4
Q 10 7 2
K J 4 3

SOUTH
K J 10 9 7 4 3
2
K 8 5
A 8

South did bid four spades (and North afterwards admitted that he would have passed if South had bid only three). If West had led a club, declarer could have made his contract with ease. Actually, he chose the best possible lead for his side—the diamond queen, and despite the fact that most of the cards were "wrong" declarer made his contract.

He vetoed taking a spade finesse on the wise grounds that it could gain only if East had specifically queen-small. However, he won the diamond trick in dummy in order to give himself TWO chances to eliminate a side loser. Next he led a club to his ace and returned a club, hoping West might have the king. Since West had neither the king nor the jack, didn't matter which honour he played from dummy. East won and returned a diamond, and now South's reason for retaining the king in his hand became obvious. He won the trick and led his heart, finessing dummy's queen. When the finesse won, South discarded his last diamond on the heart ace, and although he had to give up two spade tricks, he made his game.

PICTURE OF KIPLING

(Continued from Page 2)

a Tibetan and burdened with a red robe and red mired hat (no doubt for technicolour purposes) instead of the indicated "horse-blanketing", conveys deep piety and humility.

Again "Kim" raises the perennial question of book into films. Here there can be no accusation of lack of fidelity to the original; in fact, the entire film revolves like a pale translation, lacking its own identity, its own separate movement. The magic that Kipling made with words is merely translated into a kind of pigeon English that reads better than it intones, and Victor Saville, as director, has added no film dimension that would take it away from the category of translations, no added flipp to delight the eye or persuade the ear. But dated portrait of empire that it is, there is no doubt that this film version, as its first, will send those too young to have read "Kim", and those old enough to have forgotten it, back to the original, a story that as pure narrative of a special kind of boyhood will long survive our troubled times.

It's In The Mind

INCLINATION of the Senses is the Seed which sprouts as musings of the mind.

The mind becomes attentive to the inclination and the mischief begins. The mind pokes itself to the inclination.

From this attachment arises passion, lust for possessions.

Frustration of the desire causes impatience, irritation, anger. Anger begets delusion.

Delusion confuses and loss of memory results.

Loss of discernment follows the loss of memory. And then—loss of all.

—BHAGAVAD GITA.

WHAT IS THE 'OSCAR' WORTH

(Continued From Page 2)

all Oscars are made by secret vote of the 1981 members of the academy, the nominations are made by the entire membership of the guilds or union's representing the various classifications.

The nominations for the writing awards, for example, are not made just by the 100-odd writers who belong to the academy but by the entire membership of the Screen Writers Guild, which numbers more than a thousand members.

When the idea of giving an award for outstanding achievement first came up it was planned to give a plaque or a scroll. Cedric Gibbons, the art director, vetoed both ideas on the grounds that they lacked character. He suggested a statuette instead, and to make his point, he sketched a design on a handy piece of paper. His rough sketch was adopted with enthusiasm, and a local sculptor, George Stanley, was commissioned to put it into the round. After his model was approved, it was cast and plated by the California Art Bronze factory. Now the statuette is turned out, under license, by the Southern California Trophy Company.

On the occasion of the first awards, which were presented at a dinner, eleven Oscars were bestowed. This year a minimum of twenty-one will be given out. (Some classifications, like "best screen play" and "best song," may be won by more than one person.) This proves that the motion-picture industry has grown, if nothing else.

Death Duty Does It

A forty-six-year-old spinster, leading a secluded life on an estate near St. Albans, recently inherited from her mother a much-dwindled fortune of £253,000.

She is Miss Gladys Yule, daughter of the late Sir David and Lady Yule. When her father died twenty-two years ago he left a fortune of £28,000,000. Where has all the money gone? Much has gone to the Exchequer. Although she and her daughter lived frugally, Lady Yule paid out big sums on two of her interests: films and horses.

Before the war she invested heavily, though with little success, in an attempt to revive the British film industry. She owned many racehorses before the war. By her instructions no jockey was ever allowed to whip one of her animals. Her kindness won her the title "The fairy godmother of racehorses."

"Did you notice," inquired a member of a group of women haphazardly over a holiday party, "that the only one who thought the room too cold was the woman who got a fur jacket for Christmas?"

A WATERMELON WITHOUT SEEDS

Science has come to the aid of watermelon eaters by removing the troublesome seeds, reports the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

A new type of seedless watermelon has been grown successfully by Vaughan's Seed Company at its experimental farm, Alan Vaughan, head of the vegetable seed department, has disclosed. The company expects to place the hybrid seed that produces this type of melon on the market this spring in limited quantities.

Vaughan said his company obtained seed for the new melon from Japanese plant breeders who developed it by a hybridization process similar to that used in producing hybrid seed corn.

Actually, Vaughan explained, a few underdeveloped seeds continue to be present in the flesh of the new melon. They are so small and soft, however, that they can be eaten with the flesh just like cucumber seeds, he said.

CELLS AND LIFE FORCE

THE microscope was invented about 300 years ago. This instrument opened a wonderful new world to man—a world of infinitely small living things unseen by the human eye. Craftsmen and scientists continued to improve the microscope: from year to year its magnifying power was increased and a clearer image of the magnified object was gained.

The English physicist Robert Hooke also tried to improve the microscope. While testing his instrument he made a remarkable discovery. On examining a thin piece of cork under the microscope Hooke found that it was all made up of minute chambers—like a honeycomb. The scientist named these tiny chambers Cells.

Years passed. On studying the structure of plants under the microscope scientists saw cells. Cells were found in animals as well. At the beginning of the XIX century a Russian scientist P. F. Goryainov (1834) wrote that all plants and all animals are made up of cells.

And so they are. If one examines a piece of leaf, the pellicle, a piece of the stem or root of a plant one will see that they are made up of cells.

As a rule the cells are very small, so small that they cannot be seen without a microscope. Only very few cells can be seen by the naked eye.

Thus, individual cells can be easily noticed in the flesh of a ripe watermelon or tomato: they look like tiny bubbles.

As a rule, each cell consists of a cell body or cytoplasm and a cell nucleus. The latter usually resembles a compact clot. In plant cells the cell membrane is also quite discernible. The cytoplasm of the cells has a very complex structure.

Reproduction

Cells reproduce by means of division: a single cell divides into two daughter cells. Each daughter cell grows until it becomes as large as the original parent cell and then it, too, begins to divide. The more often the cells of a given part of a plant or animal divide, the more rapid the growth of that particular part. Every one has seen the rapid growth of young leaves on a tree, or the rapid growth of young grass: this is due to the fact that there cells divide intensely. For many years scientists believed that cells arise only from cells. The German scientist Virchow claimed that there was nothing living outside a cell, that a new cell could arise only by one means, namely, from another cell.

"Every cell arises only from another cell." "There is nothing living outside a cell." What does that mean? If we were to accept this view then it would seem that the living world were nothing but a long continuous chain of dividing cells. No matter how complex the organism it is nothing more than a sum total of cells that go to build it up. If cells are absent, then life is absent.

If a cell can arise only from a cell, then where did the FIRST cell come from? There can be but one answer to this question: the first cell was CREATED by some higher force. Virchow's theory repudiates the idea of development in living nature. It is a reactionary teaching.

Heredity Theory

The German scientist Weismann and the American scientist Morgan created the theory of the immutable germ plasm. According to their theory heredity is a "fatal force" which can neither be overcome nor altered. Man can alter the some of an animal for plant but these changes will not be passed on to its offspring. So claim these pseudo-scientists.

The heredity of the organism remains unchanged because the germ plasm cannot be altered. Virchow's theory has become one of the basic principles of Weismannism-Morganism. This theory makes man a slave of nature.

The great Russian scientist I. V. Michurin and his followers exposed the falsity of the theory of the immutable germ plasm. Michurin's motto: "We cannot wait for favours from nature, our task is to wrest them from her" has been put into practice in the Soviet land: Soviet scientists are not waiting for favours from nature. They are boldly remodelling nature and are creating new forms for plants and animals.

Virchow's theory has retarded the development of biology and medicine

Epoch-Making Discovery Of Soviet Biologist

BY N. N. PLAVILSHCHIKOV,

for many years. Scientists studied the finest details in the structure of a cell, but they paid no attention to the history of cell development, they did not study the non-cellular forms of life. Such a science could give no answer to the question of "how?" or "why?" And as long as these questions remained unanswered science could not be transformed from a contemplative science into an operative one. The postulations "a cell arises only from a cell", "there is nothing living outside a cell", led science into a blind alley: it became science for science's sake instead of science for the good of man.

Yolk Globules

The Soviet biologist, the Bolshevik scientist O. B. Lepeshinskaya, has been studying the origin and

a small group of cells, the yolk serves under the embryo becomes diluter. In the diluted yolk one may discern the so-called yolk globules. Some of these globules are merely granulous clots, whereas others possess nuclei. Blinded by Virchow's postulation "a cell arises only from a cell" scientists failed to understand what they observed. They considered the granulous yolk globules that lacked nuclei to be accumulations of non-living nutritive material. Whereas the globules that possessed nuclei were considered to be cells that escaped from the embryo.

O. B. Lepeshinskaya disclosed the secret of the yolk globules. She showed that the globules with nuclei are not cells that escaped from the embryo and that the globules without nuclei are by no means

globules could be studied under the microscope in the living egg. With the help of microscopic filming she followed the development of cells from the noncellular living substance of the yolk globules.

Blood Cells

But that is not all. The development of the yolk globules that are located between the layers of the embryo was also studied. It was found that every granule inside these granulous globules is transformed into a separate cell. The further development of these cells led to the formation of blood vessels filled with blood. It was found that some of the blood vessels and blood cells of the embryo originate from the yolk globules—from the very same globules that were considered to be non-living nutritive material.

A study of the yolk globules in chicken's egg showed that cell may develop from noncellular substance.

They also proved that living substance need not of necessity possess cell structure—that the living substance may be non-cellular. Life is an attribute of the living substance and not of the cell, as Virchow and his followers claimed.

Lepeshinskaya proved that cells arise not only from the egg yolk and not only during embryonic development. They may be formed from the living substance that escapes from crushed cells.

In fresh water there lives a tiny animal—the hydra. Its structure is very simple: its body is merely a small sack made up of two layers of cells. Lepeshinskaya took some hydras and crushed them in a mortar so that all their cells were destroyed. The jelly-like mass was then cleared of all the broken bits of cells or cells that escaped destruction. There was not a sign of cell in the homogenous transparent mass thus obtained. Only the living substance that had been squeezed out of the crushed cells remained. This substance was studied under the microscope: it was watched by the human eye and by a camera objective. This is what it showed.

About an hour later tiny dots appeared in the jelly-like mass. They grew and became colourless globules. The globules continued to develop and finally were transformed into cells with nuclei. These cells began to divide forming groups of 20-30 cells. This experiment served as further proof of the fact that cells arise not only by means of division of previously existing cells, but also from non-cellular living substance.

How Wounds Heal

Wounds heal. How does that take place? The lesion is filled with new cells which cover up the wound. Where do these cells come from? They partly arise as the result of proliferation. That was known long ago. But Lepeshinskaya found that in a healing wound cells appear not only as the result of proliferation. Some of the cells are formed anew from the living substance that fills the lesion. This living substance appeared as a result of the bleeding and the destruction of cells that occurred when the injury was inflicted. O. B. Lepeshinskaya's researches exposed the worthlessness of the "theories" put forward by Virchow, Weismann and Morgan. The postulations "a cell arises only from a cell", "there is nothing living outside a cell" have become obsolete: it has been brilliantly demonstrated by a Soviet scientist that they are unscientific. O. B. Lepeshinskaya cogently proved that noncellular living substance is endowed with the properties of life, that life is not solely the attribute of cells. She showed that cells may be formed anew from noncellular living substance and not only appear as the result of proliferation. O. B. Lepeshinskaya's researches open new broad paths for a deeper knowledge of the properties and regularities of development of living substance.

The branches of science that deal with the development of organisms, with heredity, with the origin of tumors and many other branches of biology, medicine and agrobiology now possess a powerful new means of controlling nature.

O. B. Lepeshinskaya's discovery is an outstanding event in Soviet biology. The Stalin Prize, First Class awarded to her for her work on "The Origin of Cells from Living Substance and the Role Played by Living Substance in the Organism" is a sign of public acknowledgement and approval of the researches carried out by the indefatigable and staunch champion of progressive science.

SEWING MACHINE CENTENARY



It was on August 12th, 1851, that Isaac Merritt Singer was granted a patent on his first Singer sewing machine. To celebrate the centenary, a demonstration of old machines was given in London. Above ANTONIA FEEL, wearing an 1851 period costume, seen on the 1851 Singer sewing machine, which weighs one cwt, as compared with the latest Singer, the 221 K featherweight, which weighs only 11 pounds, demonstrated here by MISS MARGARET SWAN.

development of cells for many years. These long researches gave remarkable results. O. B. Lepeshinskaya exposed the fallacy of the postulation that "a cell arises only from a cell" and that "there is nothing living outside a cell". She proved that cells arise not only by means of the division of already existing cells, but may be formed as a result of the development of noncellular living substance. O. B. Lepeshinskaya carefully followed in all its details the development of cells from the so-called yolk globules of birds' eggs.

Birds' eggs are very rich in yolk. Formerly the yolk was considered to be non-living nutritive material. Scientists maintained that the embryo develops only by means of the division of merely as nutritive material for the developing embryo.

On studying the development of an embryo in a chicken's egg scientist made note of the fact that the yolk

simple accumulations of non-living substance.

The development of the yolk globules differs depending upon WHERE they are located. Nuclei develop in yolk globules that are located in the cavity under the embryo. The globule without a nucleus gradually develops into a globule with a nucleus and the globule with a nucleus in its turn develops into a CELL. This cell develops from a non-cellular substance. It is not formed by means of division of a previously existing cell but arises DE NOVO. Lepeshinskaya's researches proved that the egg yolk is not a lifeless substance but a living one. This living substance is not made up of cells, it is noncellular, but cells may develop in it.

The development of cells from noncellular living substance was studied not only on fixed preparations. Lepeshinskaya constructed a special apparatus by means of which the yolk